

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## PRESIDENT ACCEPTS MARX RESIGNATION; REICHSTAG OPENS

Several Names Mentioned as  
Probable Successor to  
the Chancellorship

## POLITICAL SITUATION GREATLY INVOLVED

Pan-Germans Desire Reich Not  
to Bind Its Hands Over  
Dawes Plan

**By Special Cable**  
BERLIN, May 27.—The German Government resigned last night after the Pan-Germans had replied in what was deemed an unsatisfactory manner to questions asked by the Center parties regarding their foreign political attitude. President Ebert accepted the resignation and requested the Cabinet to remain in office until a new government was formed.

The President, it is believed in well-informed circles here will either ask Dr. Hertig, leader of the Pan-Germans and the strongest party in the Reichstag or Wilhelm Marx, leader of the strongest group of parties to form a new government. Dr. Hertig, however, will encounter serious difficulties since the Roman Catholics as well as the Democrats are most reluctant to enter a coalition with the Pan-Germans. A revival of the present coalition of the German People's Party, the Roman Catholics and the Democrats under Dr. Marx, on the other hand would meet with the strongest opposition by the Pan-Germans, who declare that after the elections no government can be formed without them.

**Other Possibilities Mentioned**  
The return of the great coalition, including the Social Democrats, seems impossible. The names of Herr Siegel (Roman Catholic) and Hans Luther (German People's Party) are also mentioned as possible candidates for the Chancellorship. Both are very conservative and might meet with the support of Dr. Hertig.

While submitting their resignation, the three Center parties published their foreign political platform which deals exclusively with the Dawes report. They call this report a "serious attempt at a peaceful solution of the reparations problem," and declare they will agree to it with the "same reservations as the experts made regarding the possibility of its execution."

The errors and contradictions contained in several parts of the report, especially regarding its text, the platform continues must be removed in order to guarantee its frictionless execution. "Of repeated conditions for its execution are named—the restoration of German economic and financial sovereignty, the restoration of the Rhineland, an agreement in the areas occupied in accordance with the treaty and the evacuation of districts occupied not in accordance with the treaty."

The publication of the platform is a reply to the Pan-Germans' answer to the center parties, which had asked them to state their attitude toward this platform. Instead of doing this, the Pan-Germans submitted a program of their own which is regarded by the Roman Catholics and the Democrats as unsatisfactory.

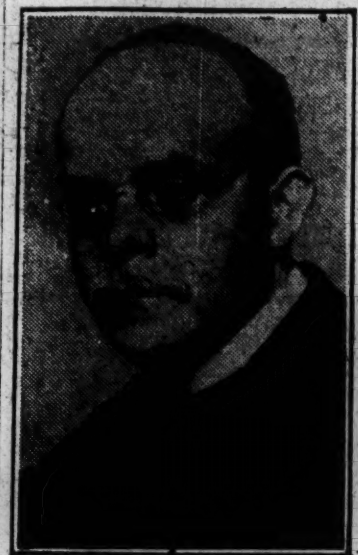
Although its contents are kept secret, so much is known that the Pan-Germans admit the foreign political course of the present Government cannot be changed, but that they also wish Germany should not bind its hands too soon regarding the Dawes report. They are, moreover, more interested in the man who will head the new Cabinet than in the program of the new Government on the ground that the "coming great men" will determine the future of the political course of Germany. In this connection they once more speak of Admiral von Tirpitz as the best candidate for the Chancellorship. This view is typical of the Pan-Germans, who insist that the German people are unable to govern themselves and need to be led, as in the past, by a strong man.

The first meeting of the new Reichstag to be held today is looked forward to with much interest here. About one-fifth of the house is composed of sworn enemies of Parliament.

**To Discredit Parliamentarism**  
The Communists, as well as the Nationalists, have sent deputies to the Reichstag for the sole purpose of discrediting parliamentarism and making profitable parliamentary work impossible. If 15 Communists in the old Reichstag were able to shut down any deputy, the question is asked what effect 60 Communists will have on the work of the House.

This anxiety only increases when it is remembered that the Communists' Reichstag Party has now obtained the aid of Herr Katz, Herr Scholm and Fraulein Ruth Fischer. The first two until now were members of the Prussian Diet, from which they repeatedly had to be removed with the help of the police, for disturbing the session, while Fraulein Fischer is one of the most fiery leaders of the German Reds.

## Gives Up Office



DR. WILHELM MARX  
His Resignation as German Chancellor  
Has Been Manded in to President Ebert.  
But He Will Remain in Power Temporarily.

## AMUSEMENT BAN IS ABOLISHED BY THE METHODISTS

General Conference Removes  
Restrictions and Leaves Issue  
to Individuals

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special).—After many years the struggle of the progressive element of Methodism against legal restrictions on dancing, card playing, theatergoing and other amusements was brought to an end today when the Methodist General Conference, by a substantial majority, voted to make the issue one for decision of the individual conscience. The only restriction now relates to such amusements as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus.

William Short of Fort Worth, Tex., said that he came from a conference which demanded of its delegates to support the retention of the amusement clause. "The embarrassment of pastors in having the paragraphs retained is nothing like that of mothers who will have haunted in their faces the removal of the ban by their children," he said.

Dr. George Elliott, presenting the majority report, replied: "We are going from Mt. Sinai to the place where the sermon on the Mount was given. We are going from the law to the gospel. To name harmful amusements specifically is putting a limitation on Bull fighting and prize fighting are not mentioned. You can never get a complete list. The law against taking such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of Christ is all inclusive. It reaches farther out than all catalogues can go. The minister will stand not with a policeman's club but a shepherd's crook. The only thing that will save us from the injuries of immoral amusements is more religion."

The minority report was tabled and by a substantial majority the paragraphs were rescinded.

Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army was presented to the General Conference today. Dr. Wallace MacMillen, of New York, chairman of the committee on fraternal delegates, introducing this daughter of Gen. William Booth, spoke of her organization as the almoner of God, the champion and advocate of the poor. Miss Booth made a brief address. The time limit on district superintendents is under discussion. The committee on temporal economy is advocating the restoration of the limitation to six years, but there is serious opposition.

The election of three publishing agents, after three ballots had been taken, resulted in the choice of Dr. John H. Race, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. G. C. Douglass, Troy, N. Y.; and O. G. Markham, dean of Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan. These men, under the supervision of the book committee, shall have authority, as the administrators, to publish the conference papers.

**New York.**—Beginning with its June 7 number Collier's Weekly will be printed in Springfield, O. It is announced. This will make the ninth magazine to quit New York as a place of publication within three years. Conditions imposed by the printing trades unions is given as the reason.

**Washington.**—Charles W. Hunt, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, has been nominated by President Coolidge to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, succeeding Victor Murdock of Kansas who recently resigned.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—The St. Paul Automobile Club is selling gasoline to its members at a cent a gallon, 2 cents under the regular service station price.

**Washington.**—A request from the Veterans' Bureau for an appropriation of \$127,817.88 to defray the costs of the soldier bonus until July 1, 1925, has been transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge. Of the total, \$1,188,500 would be for administrative expenses.

## RECORD VOTE CAST FOR MONITOR PLAN; PRESS ASKS DRAFT

Only 148 Ballots of 62,423  
Counted to Date Oppose  
Barring Profits of War

With the largest vote cast on any single day, yesterday's total of 10,348 ballots brought the number of votes counted in the referendum on the peace plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor to 62,423. Of this total only 148 votes or less than one in every 400 were recorded against the proposal to insure peace by taking the profit out of war.

There was a noticeable increase in the balloting from many states, particularly in the west. In the state total, up to date, California lead all others in the number of votes cast: New York is second; Illinois third; Massachusetts fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth; with Texas in sixth place and rapidly climbing. In addition to the state votes, ballots have been received from American citizens in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico and Bermuda.

Newspaper comment, throughout the country, is reflecting the popular endorsement which the Monitor proposal is receiving and a large number of editorials have supplemented public approval of universal conscription as a peace measure. The Portland, Ore., Telegram, declaring that the Monitor plan "will take the lure out of aggressive war," describes the measure as one that "appeals to the sense of justice in the average person."

**Chicago Tribune's Stand**

The Chicago Tribune, however, opposes the measure as a peace step, but for purposes of preparedness and from the point of view of fundamental justice the Tribune concedes something to the proposal, asserting that "conscription of Capital and Labor in the next war is fair, no doubt, in theory and, if it will work should be effected. One man's money is no more sacred than another man's body, but as a measure to stop war in America it is beside the point."

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal answers the Tribune with the declaration that "For nations to take all profit out of war, to have it written in their constitutions that in the next war the whole nation shall bear its share of the sacrifice, would do more than any number of resolutions against war, against preparedness and calling for last minute referendums. Whether other nations would follow our example or not, we establish this principle now. For the idea is just, and now is the time to do it—before we who know about the last war pass on."

Editorial comment, for the most part, takes issue with the Tribune, recognizes the profit motive in war and, reflecting a genuine desire for every practical step toward peace, indorses the Monitor plan.

**"Surest Guarantee of Peace"**  
The Washington, D. C., Sunday Star indicates something of the general viewpoint as opposed to that of the Tribune. The Star declares that once we "make war unpopular from a financial viewpoint, war will become less frequent."

Mich. Herald, in a leading editorial, declares that "the conscription of all resources, material as well as human, in case of war, is (1) the surest guarantee of peace and (2) the surest guarantee that war, if unavoidable, will go to its swiftest conclusion with internal justice and external victory."

The Waukegan, Wis., Daily News, which prints most of the original Monitor editorial proposing this plan, expresses confidence that this "will lessen the pressure for declaration of war. It will go a long way toward preventing war. Since war is prevented in the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review, the Glendale, Calif., Evening News, the Yucaipa, Calif., News, and the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

The Santa Barbara, Calif., Morning Press, asserting that "so persistent and effective has been the campaign of the Monitor that Congress has become interested and other newspapers have taken up the fight," concludes with the statement that "if by universal conscription all prospect of profit can be removed, war will speedily become a defunct institution."

**Guatemala City, Guatemala.**—The Guatemalan Legislature has ratified the principal treaties agreed upon at the Central American conference held in Washington.

**London.**—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says the Standard Oil interests have approached the Italian Government, seeking an oil concession similar to that recently granted to Harry F. Sinclair.

**Budapest.**—Ferrier Staron, charged with aristocratic Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Two persons who knew of his intentions, given three months in jail each for failing to inform the authorities.

**London.**—The Victorian medal of the Royal Geographic Society was yesterday handed to Boyston Beal, special United States Embassy attaché. Among the other awards, the founders' medal was given to Ahmed Hassanain Bey, Egyptian explorer and scientist. The patrons' medal was awarded to Commander Frank Will, who commanded the Antarctic ship Quest, succeeding Sir Ernest Shackleton.

## Mayor and Council in All-Woman Municipal Government



Upper, Left to Right: Mrs. Beale Jamieson, Mrs. Minnie Richie, Mrs. Elsie Allen. Lower, Left to Right: Miss Eva Bretz (Mayor), Mrs. Grace Robertson.

## Complete Woman Administration Elected at Columbus City, Iowa

### President Signs Bill Modernizing Diplomacy

Washington, May 27  
SIGNATURE BY President Coolidge of the Rogers Bill, reorganizing the diplomatic and consular services, was announced today at the White House.

### BUTLER WET STAND ROUSES CALIFORNIA

Women Sound "Call to Action"  
as Committee of 5000 Condemns  
Educator in Resolution

There has been no diminution in the nation-wide disapproval of the recent wet pronouncements of Nicholas Murray Butler of New York. Men and women from every section of the country who are representative of the best in American citizenship continue to unqualifiedly denounce the president of Columbia. Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor continue to reflect the public indignation at the misrepresentation contained in Dr. Butler's declaration.

**By a Staff Correspondent**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 27.—The dry forces of California are about to begin a great counter-offensive. Aroused by the "circular campaign" of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, California division, dovetailing the recent wet assertions of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, delivered before the Missouri Society, in New York City, the Women's Committee of Five Thousand, representing all women's organizations of the five bay counties, have issued a "call to action."

It is to be signaled by a rally in the Palace Hotel June 19, when noted speakers from the east and west will analyze prohibition strength and set the battle lines anew.

Denominating the present attempt of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to defeat dry members of Congress and other legislators, "an insidious propaganda demanding open warfare," the call to action states:

For a number of months the Wright Prohibition Law of California has been

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## CAPITAL EXPECTING TAX BILL APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington Attitude Appears to  
Be "Any Tax Reduction Is  
Better Than None"

## TREASURY OFFICIAL FORECASTS SURPLUS

Chief Feature of Bill Is Cut of  
25 Per Cent on Income Tax  
Payable This Year

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—The tax bill is in the hands of the President. He has asked for the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to its details. It went through the House yesterday with a rush, the vote being so large in favor of it that it was for all practical purposes unanimous. The Senate previously had favored it in a vote. If the President, therefore, should veto the bill he will be directly opposed to Congress as he was in regard to the bonds and the measure probably could be passed over his veto.

The Secretary of the Treasury is expected to confine his report to the President in a comparison between the bill just passed and the present law and the results to the Treasury of the two measures. It is not believed that he will make definite recommendations.

**Some of the Features**  
The salient features of interest to the public at large are the provision for a 25 per cent reduction on income taxes payable this year, permanent revision of the income downward, additional reductions after this year of 25 per cent on earned incomes of \$10,000 and under and numerous changes in the administrative provisions, the latter following in general the proposals of the Treasury. Members of Congress declare that it is just and fair, and such expression of public sentiment as has been made is to the effect that it might have been worse, and that any tax reduction is better than none.

The tax reduction measure will not create a deficit, according to the last estimate of the actuary of the Treasury Department, declared William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, when he opened the debate on the conference report on the bill in the House. There will be enough of a balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, 1924, to pay the bonus twice over and at the end of the fiscal year 1925 the surplus will be \$138,000,000, these figures show, said Mr. Green. This, he stated in reply to a question put by a member, makes due allowance for the 25 per cent reduction included in the bill on the 1923 income taxes payable in 1924.

**Mr. Treadway's View**  
Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, said:

The administrative features are much better than the present law. There are fewer loop-holes for escaping taxes. I am objecting, but the bill on the ground it is not in conformity with the recommendations of the Administration and that it will not be beneficial to the general business of the country as the original bill. It is not as good a bill as the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee reported, but it is better than the present law and it is the best bill this Congress will pass under existing circumstances, where the membership of both branches of Congress is such that there is no party responsibility. For these reasons, I shall vote for the conference report. If the President in his examination of the bill finds that it has deficiencies that merit a veto of the measure, I shall certainly support his action.

Members of the House were especially jubilant over the triumphant passage of the bill, because they declared that it was in the last analysis the bill that the House had worked out and passed that was accepted, and it was said on both sides of the Chamber that the House had become the dominant legislative body, that it had written a great revenue measure and had not taken revised bills handed down by the Senate.

## NEW BRITISH AIRSHIP MUST FLY TO INDIA

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, May 27.—Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, today issued details of the contract for airship construction. The rigid commercial airship trials will include tests in Great Britain and a voyage to India.

The most important requirements are, first, a gas capacity of not less than 5,000,000 cubic feet; second, a speed of not less than 70 miles per hour at an altitude of 5000 feet; third, a total of fixed weight not to exceed 30 tons; fourth, navigability possible within certain specified angles of pitch.

## DUBLIN STRIKERS RESUME DOCK WORK

**By Special Cable**  
DUBLIN, May 27.—Business will be resumed at the port of Dublin today, following the strike yesterday of dockers, crane men and carters, as a protest against the arrest of 45 men who took possession of the Liberty staff headquarters of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union. The strike was organized by James Larkin.

The decision of the police magistrate to allow the prisoners out on bail was the signal for the strike to be called off.

## M. POINCARE CONSTITUTES HIMSELF OPPOSITION LEADER

### Former Premier Promises Fair Play to Edouard Herriot— More Rumors of German Warlike Preparations

**By Special Cable**  
PARIS, May 27.—Raymond Poincaré has definitely constituted himself leader of the opposition by his speech delivered yesterday. That is the general interpretation of his statement, which promised to give fair play to Edouard Herriot, but also promised the strongest opposition should there be an attempt to depart from French Nationalist policy. Not only in foreign affairs will M. Poincaré be vigilant, but he will not permit without a protest, a reduction of taxation or anything which interferes with the budgetary equilibrium.

Great surprise has been caused by the revelation that M. Poincaré before occupying the Ruhr Valley endeavored to obtain British help in bringing pressure to bear on Germany without occupation. His idea was to exploit the mines and forests of the Rhineland, and establish a customs barrier on the banks of the Rhine. Lord Hardinge, then British Ambassador, was sympathetic, but intimidated

that public opinion in England would not even permit the Government to participate in such purely economic measures. M. Poincaré intended this disclosure of what took place in December 1922, to prove French moderation and to prove that he tried to avoid the single-handed occupation of the Ruhr district. Now he claims, through the courtesy of Ramsay MacDonald, that his policy is bearing fruit. It will be seen that M. Herriot is placed in an awkward situation, for if he succeeds in a settlement, it will be claimed that it was because M. Poincaré had paved the way, and if he fails he will be blamed for muddling the Poincaré policy.

If the results of the settlement are disappointing to France, as indeed is inevitable, then the Radicals, whose patriotism is popularly supposed to be less vigorous than that of other parties, will be accused of sacrificing

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CO-OPERATIVE 'ADS'  
CITED FOR FUTURE

Plea for "Square Deal" Also  
Made Before Pacific Coast  
Advertising Clubs Convention

By a Staff Correspondent  
FRESNO, Calif., May 27.—The future of organized advertising will concern co-operative movements, "square dealing" and other so-called "intangibles," rather than mere commodity selling, said Lou E. Holland, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in his keynote address today before the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Association in its twenty-first annual convention here.

He envisioned the rising importance of "truth," the association motto, in representing values in advertising, and noted the passing of catch phrases and other devices designed to promote sales of doubtful value by exaggeration and subterfuge.

The convention program, arranged by advertising experts from three Pacific coast states, hinges on a single theme: "Co-operative advertising." Elaborations of this theme by advertising counselors, including Ralph H. P. Merritt, president of the Sun Mail Raisin Growers; Paul Shoup, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Paul Findley of San Francisco, stress the trend of modern merchandising in co-operative organization to achieve permanency and stability.

Paul S. Armstrong, advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, illustrated the theme in a detailed account of plans behind "Sun-kist" advertising.

How the same advertised oranges are represented in color illustrations was described by Charles E. Johnson.

## Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March, from "The Prophet".....Meyerbeer  
Overture to "The Barber of Seville".....Rossini  
Waltz, "Española".....Waldteufel  
Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet  
Prelude to "The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart  
Organ solo.....Prof. Wilson T. Moore  
Andante Cantata, "The Song of the Sea".....Liszt  
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt  
Ballet suite, "Coppélia".....Delibes  
Intermezzo (Act II) "Jew of Malta".....Mendelssohn  
"Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari  
"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Chelsea centennial banquet, Revere City Hall, 6:30.  
Chestnut Hill Garden Society: Opening of annual flower show, estate of Mrs. Charles G. Weld, Goddard Avenue, Brookline, evening; open to the public tomorrow and Thursday.  
National Guard Association of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, motion picture address on "Military Music" by Maj. Carey H. Brown of Washington, D. C., State House auditorium, 8.  
Motion Picture Theatre: Owners of America: Convention session, Copley Plaza.  
Ward 14 Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting at home of Mrs. John M. Birdsell, 28 Evans Way, 8.  
Reciprocity League of Music: Annual meeting and dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6.  
West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Annual meeting, Robert G. Shaw School, Mr. Vernon Stiles, 7 p. m.  
M. I. T. senior prom, Walker Memorial Building, Technology.  
Dow School of Music: Annual recital by pupils, Chauncy Hall, 655 Boylston Street, 8.  
Sells Photo Circus, Andrew Square grounds, 8:15.  
Eighth District, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.: Annual conference, L. L. Dame School, Medford Hills, 7:30.  
English High School: Reunion dinner by classes of '67 and '70, Young's Hotel.  
Theaters  
Copley—"When Knights Were Bold" 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Helena's Boys' 8:20.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2.  
Shubert—"Leah Kleichina" 8:15.  
Wilbur—Pay Baiter in "The Dream Girl" 8:20.  
Photoplays  
Colonial—"The Thief of Baghdad" 2:10, 8:10.  
Tremont Theatre—"The Ten Commandments" 2:15, 8:15.  
Tremont Temple—"World Ablaze" 8:15.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

"Young America's Day" at Chelsea: centennial celebration, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.; athletic contests at Carter Field, afternoon; aerial flights and maneuvers, 8:15; fireworks and band concert, Powder Horn Hill, 8:30; bombing from hilltops, 8:30.  
Suffolk Law School: Class Day exercises, 10; commencement, 2.  
Rotary Club of Boston: "Navy Day" luncheon, address by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, "The Influence of Modern Naval Weapons on World Peace," Boston City Club, 12:15.  
Ladies Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Forty-first anniversary, reception and banquet, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 2.  
School of Applied Arts: Pupils' handicraft display, auspices James Marsh Jackson League, 142 Berkeley Street.  
Art Exhibitions  
Boston Art Club—Members' show.  
Bookshop for Boys and Girls: Water colors of birds by Charles E. Hill, Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures.  
Casson Gallery—Drawings and pastels by Julius Rolshoven.  
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquaints in color by Beatrice S. Levy.  
Concord Art Gallery—Spring show.  
R. C. Casson Gallery—Modern American pictures.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club program, 1:01, "Musical Exports," 1:05, program of old-time melodies, 1:30, popular songs, 4, orchestra, 6, "The Day of the Future," 8, children's half-hour of stories and music, 6:30, dinner concert, 7:25, baseball scores, 7:30, dinner from the Advertising Women's Club of Boston, 8:30, program by the Rockland Commercial Club.  
WJAT (Boston)—6:30, orchestra, 7:30, concert.  
WJL (Medford Hills)—12, music, 12:45 and 6:30, markets; police reports, 7, Amrad Big Brother Club, 7:45, popular songs, 8:15, concert by the Puritan Christian Endeavor Union Orchestra.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 197 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chicago artist, citing art as a factor in modern advertising.  
"The obvious commonplaceness of a commodity is no barrier to its artistic representation in advertising, and art, joined with commercial enterprise, is no longer a child of the art gallery."  
The convention closes tomorrow with annual business meeting for committee reports and election of officers.

"Ad" Men Told Adjournment  
of Congress Is Business Need

CLEVELAND, O., May 27 (Special).—"The sooner Congress shuts up shop and goes home so that the average business man may know where he stands, the quicker confidence will be restored and business proceed on a normal basis."  
This view was expressed to delegates to the semiannual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers in session here by Joseph P. Harris, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland. Mr. Harris declared that fundamental business conditions in the United States are sound but that Congress "is at present the greatest factor of uncertainty."  
He added that the United States was fortunate in having such able men as President Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in charge of public affairs.  
"Praise, not criticism, must be the keynote of any business which is to succeed," was the theory advanced by G. H. Abercrombie, sales manager of the Fuller Brush Company.

CANADA ASSERTS  
DOMINION RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

matter for Parliament and Canada to decide.  
It is, however, clear that the Canadian Government does not wish to press the point, for it is added that with respect to ratification, while the Canadian Government "feel they are warranted in signifying their concurrence in the ratification of the treaty and (Strait) convention . . . they will not take exception to such course as His Majesty's Government may deem it advisable to recommend."

The legal expert whom the Monitor representative consulted, thought that Canada had called attention to the ground that the Dominions had not actually been asked to approve the plenipotentiaries appointed by the British Government, but had merely been informed of the fact that they had been appointed. He thought, now that Canada had called attention to the constitutional right of the Dominions to have a voice in the selection of plenipotentiaries to act on behalf of the Empire as a whole, further action, either by the Canadian or imperial government was unlikely.

OTTAWA, May 26.—W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, today declined to recommend to the House of Commons for approval the peace treaty with Turkey and the accompanying conventions drawn up at the Lausanne conference.  
A telegram sent to the British Government by Governor-General Byng, March 24, and made public today, disclosed that the Prime Minister's action was due to the fact that Canada was not invited to participate in the Lausanne Conference and was not a signatory to the treaty.

**DORMITORY TO BE RESTORED**  
Work on the restoration of Massachusetts Hall in Harvard Yard to its original purpose—a student dormitory will start soon, according to an announcement from the university authorities this morning. The building was erected in 1720.

\* Federal Motor Truck declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

M. POINCARÉ CONSTITUTES  
HIMSELF OPPOSITION LEADER

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French interests. Thus as the Opposition leader, M. Poincaré, has the prospect of scoring important points against the Government, M. Poincaré's idea is to exclude the Socialists, who will not vote the budget providing for army maintenance, from the Governmental parties. It is indeed doubtful whether the radicals can long remain in alliance with the Socialists.  
The real power lies in the Center Chamber union of Radicals and Republicans. There appears to be a new cry that the Germans are arming for war of revenge. Both Marshal Pétain and M. Poincaré have issued warnings, and it is urged in many quarters that mysterious preparations were never proceeding faster. It is here the danger lies, and whether Germany is

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AMUSEMENTS  
MOTION PICTURES

CRITERION THEATRE, 144 St. James St., Boston  
Also show: "The Triumph of Mary Pickford" at 10:15 and 11:15  
MAY THE TRIUMPH OF MARY PICKFORD  
in "DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL" A Marshall Neilan Production

MOTION PICTURE THEATER GROUP  
PRESIDENT TELLS OF PROGRESS

Sidney S. Cohen, at Boston Convention, Asserts Association  
Averted Monopoly in the Industry

That the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America are organized to protect community entertainment interests, to uphold public right to a cleaner screen, and to give the public protection from the invasions of purely commercial and unworthy syndicates, were claims made by Sidney S. Cohen of New York in his presidential address, delivered this morning at the opening session of the convention of the M. P. T. O. of A. Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Mr. Cohen's address was an accounting of his stewardship for the four years of the association's career during which he has been its first officer. Mr. Cohen has allowed it to become known that he is absolutely not a candidate for re-election. But there are rumors to the effect that he will succeed to another executive office which it has been decided by the executive council to establish and announcement of which will be made during the convention.

**Unfortunate Conditions Met**  
Mr. Cohen's address was a careful summing up of conditions which obtained in the motion picture industry in 1920 when the association was formed and of the progress it has made in combating unfortunate conditions and in developing advantageous forces in the industry. The association came into being at a time when a monopoly of the motion picture industry was imminent, such a monopoly as would have been a grave detriment to the rights of the public. The control of the industry by a small group of producing units could never lastingly benefit the industry. Ninety per cent of the motion picture houses in this country are neighborhood theaters and as such they reach the mass of the people. Neighborhoods have ideas and preferences that can never be sounded, it is believed by the theater owners themselves, by small groups organized and functioning in cities distant from those neighborhoods.

The association, therefore, is the logical organization for public service by way of the screen. Government officials see the screen sharing with the press its influence on public opinion and more are employing it as a means of communicating messages of official importance to the people of the Nation. Mr. Cohen pointed out that theater owners have come to have much the same contact with Government officials upon important matters that newspaper editors enjoy. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended in his report to Congress, after long conferences with members of the association, that motion picture theaters be freed of taxation of various sorts. President Coolidge also embodied in his message to Congress a recommendation that the relieving of theaters of admission and other taxes be seriously considered.

Mr. Cohen told of the things accomplished during four years by the association, the combating of the copyright difficulty whereby motion picture orchestras, pianists and organists have been compelled to pay unreasonable tribute for music used in theaters.  
**Address of Welcome**  
Before Mr. Cohen was introduced by the chairman, Joseph W. Walsh of Hartford, Mr. Douglass Flattery, sent by James M. Curley, Mayor, to welcome the convention to Boston, addressed most of his remarks to this same point. Mr. Flattery told delegates he spoke as an expert on copyright law as well as an exhibitor and theater owner, and that he believed it was the duty of the association to vigorously wage a campaign to stop

really planning revenge or not, French belief in the danger may easily hinder a settlement.  
**Our Raisin Bread Is So Good**  
We are compelled to make it every day.  
Try it.  
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M. POINCARÉ CONSTITUTES  
HIMSELF OPPOSITION LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

French interests. Thus as the Opposition leader, M. Poincaré, has the prospect of scoring important points against the Government, M. Poincaré's idea is to exclude the Socialists, who will not vote the budget providing for army maintenance, from the Governmental parties. It is indeed doubtful whether the radicals can long remain in alliance with the Socialists.  
The real power lies in the Center Chamber union of Radicals and Republicans. There appears to be a new cry that the Germans are arming for war of revenge. Both Marshal Pétain and M. Poincaré have issued warnings, and it is urged in many quarters that mysterious preparations were never proceeding faster. It is here the danger lies, and whether Germany is

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of constructing automobile and teaming subways in Boston.  
The bill asks particularly for a study of the advisability of a traffic tunnel or bridge from Central Square, East Boston, to the most available point in Boston. And also as to the feasibility of constructing a traffic tunnel from the Bowdoin Square section or the Scollay Square section to the most available point in the Back Bay.

THEATER TICKET  
MEASURE PASSED

Massachusetts Senate Acts on  
Bill Regulating Sale

The bill regulating the sale and resale of theater tickets and tickets to other amusements was passed to be engrossed without debate in the Massachusetts Senate today. The report of the committee on ways and means asked that the bill be passed without further consideration of the bill for compulsory liability automobile insurance was accepted and the bill will be on the calendar at the afternoon session.

The committee on ways and means reported ought not to pass on the bill authorizing the District Attorney of Suffolk County two temporary assistants until June 30, 1925, one at the rate of \$5000 and the other at the rate of \$4000.  
The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill providing for the return to the cities and towns of certain surplus funds collected to provide suitable recognition of those residents of Massachusetts who served in the Army and Navy during the World War, so that cities and towns may use the money for any indebtedness or for any purpose for which they might borrow money.

Speaking on the reciprocal insurance bill, Senator Carrick of Cambridge said this was the fourth draft and since this bill has been introduced there have been 83 changes. He said this bill was advocated primarily by the Missouri reciprocal insurance company.

PHARMACY CLOSED  
FOR LIQUOR SELLING  
AT SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.

BUFFALO, May 27 (Special).—United States Judge John R. Hazel has established a precedent for his judicial district by signing an order closing the Shortsville, N. Y., pharmacy, for illegal sale of liquor. The injunction closing the pharmacy is the first obtained in this district against a drug store and establishes a precedent of importance, in the opinion of the federal authorities.  
Applications for padlock injunctions will be filed next week against 12 other pharmacies, it is understood.

PAPER BOX MAKERS  
HOLDING CONVENTION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 27.—As a part of the convention of the National Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, which opened a four-day convention at the New Ocean House yesterday, the New England division held its annual meeting this afternoon, with Frank C. Babcock presiding. The southern division also will hold a meeting and at both division officers will be elected, as well as directors in the national association.  
Papers were read yesterday by Henry L. Stortz of Philadelphia and George F. Barber of Overbrook, Pa., on technical subjects and discussions followed. The association will elect officers on the last day of the convention.

**A New and Delightful  
Cheese Sandwich**  
Use whole wheat bread cut thin. For filling, take equal parts of Cottage cheese and Roquefort. Work into a paste with a little butter and season well with the famous  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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Writing  
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IMPORTED, DAINTY, COMPACT  
High grade paper, with lined envelopes, handy for travel.  
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\$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.75  
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Fine Quality  
Sports Coats  
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Fashionable all-purpose garments for the motor and for outdoor sports. Fashioned from soft woolsens, Tweeds, Kashas, plaids, Velveteens and Polaires. Tans, beige, Artichoke, rust, orange and rook. Copies of high-priced models.

Daylight Saving Group  
Forms Corporation

New Organization Elects Directors and Officers

The group of advocates of daylight saving, interested in increasing its benefits, applied at the State House today for a charter for an organization to be known as "The Daylight Saving Association of Massachusetts, Inc."

The necessary papers were filed by Walter Powers, attorney at 15 Congress Street. The other incorporators, according to the application, are: Claude L. Allen, attorney at 209 Washington Street; Ashton L. Carr, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company; Claude B. Davidson, president of the Boston Twilight Baseball League and the Massachusetts Twilight Baseball Association; A. Lincoln Filene; Joseph A. Parks of the State Industrial Accident Board; Robert V. Spencer; Edward F. Woods, and Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose.

The corporation is formed, according to the application made to the Department of Corporations and Taxation, "for the purpose of advocating daylight saving, increasing its benefits to the people, and information and education as may be necessary or desirable in order that they and others may derive from it the greatest possible good, and co-operating with persons engaged in agriculture and other pursuits to promote their welfare under the daylight saving."

At the first meeting of the incorporators, the following directors were elected: Messrs. Allen, Carr, Powers, Spencer, Woods, Davidson, Parks, Hicks, and Mrs. Barrows. Also at this meeting, A. Lincoln Filene was elected vice-president, Ashton L. Carr treasurer, and Walter White clerk.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, following the meeting of the incorporators, Walter Powers was elected president, the seal of the proposed corporation was adopted, and the treasurer was authorized to open the financial books.

COUNT DE ROMANONES  
THINKS DIRECTORATE  
APPROACHES ITS END

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 27 (By Mail From Madrid, May 23).—Count Romanones, the former Liberal minister, who was such a big figure in Spanish politics previous to the coming of the military régime, and who nowadays, in common with all the old politicians, is having an enforced holiday from active political life, recently made some interesting comments to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
Spain is in a bad way, he said. There is no freedom of speech, which means that political developments are impossible. The coup d'état has been inevitable, and it has had the effect of breaking up the old parties. The old parties could not come back; they would have to be transformed and reorganized. The present situation could not last. It certainly would not last for years; it would be a matter of months, and the end is probably nearer than is suspected.

One has, of course, to face the

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spend wisely**  
If American visitors to Britain would plan their tour half as efficiently as they plan their business affairs, they would see more and their money would go further. It's Ketcham's business to help you.

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CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
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**A Special  
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Fine Quality  
Sports Coats  
at \$35.00**

Styles, new and distinctive; superior qualities in Washable Silks, "Drury Laine" Cloth, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Printed Silk, Knitted Woolens or Artificial Silk.  
PRICES NEVER HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE  
**THEODORE INC.**  
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses  
557 BOYLSTON ST., OPPOSITE COPLEY PLAZA  
BOSTON

gretable fact that there is no power in the country strong enough to turn out the army. Consequently one has to expect that the end will be brought about without the army itself. Spain could not long remain uninfected by the recent examples of France and England, and after this phase it would go right forward and take its place among the civilized countries of the world. "I am not a pessimist," concluded the Count; "I am an optimist, and have confidence in the power of democracy and liberty."

NEW HIGHWAY  
BILL ADVANCED

House Begins Debate on Boston  
Charter Measure

Without opposition the Massachusetts House of Representatives today ordered to a third reading the bill for the so-called northern highway for automobile traffic from Boston. The House adopted the report of the Committee on Counties giving the commission in charge power to take all necessary land by eminent domain. Other bills argued at length from local began with a speech by Harrison H. Atwood of Boston in support of his amendment to change the method of electing the school committee so that not all five should be elected at every biennial election, but the succession arranged by four year terms so that there would always be experienced members on the board.

Mr. Sawyer of Ware moved his amendment to a City Council of nine members elected at large. He argued for it on the ground of home rule. Mr. Shattuck of Boston moved a substitute bill to have the election come on the same day as the State election, a substitute also eliminated the Senate borough plan and substituted a five-borough plan of his own. Mr. Keniston of Boston favored the Shattuck amendment, but opposed the other. He argued at length from local conditions, showing how Boston voters have failed to turn out at the polls as they ought. He thought the bill would go far to improve the situation.

Mr. Adlow of Boston said that yesterday's proceedings in the Council were sufficient reason why it should be abolished and a better one substituted.

The year 1923 added about 15,000 new laws to the country's list. Three hundred were contributed by Congress while the rest came from the legislature of 47 states. It is significant that the most total of laws and ordinances in effect throughout the United States exceeds 2,000,000.

**"The lights are on—  
there's someone  
there," you say. How  
simply, up and down  
your home streets,  
light becomes to you  
a sign of life.**

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## VOTERS TO DECIDE ON FINE ART CENTER

Chicago Bond Issue of \$5,000,000 Sought to Preserve World's Fair Building

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 27.—To preserve the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, Chicagoans dwelling on the South Side will vote on a proposition authorizing the park board to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for the restoration of this structure which was the great cultural center of the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893. After three years of effort, started by Illinois club women and architects with the notable aid of Lorado Taft, the sculptor, groups including the Chicago Association of Commerce and the South Park Board combined recently in the common objective of convincing voters of the wisdom of the project.

An example of woman's contribution to society through organization is the raising of the funds for the recent restoration to its original beauty of a bit of the northeast corner of the building. Without doubt this demonstration aided in bringing the restoration of the building, falling to pieces and but a short time ago destined only for ruin, to next week's vote.

**Mail Will Pay Costs**  
Mrs. Abigail L. Headbury, leader of the club women in this movement, said:

It is planned to make the central portion of the building into a concert hall, with corridors on either side as splendid architectural halls. Here Lorado Taft will place replicas of the most beautiful in architecture in the world. Each wing is larger than the Parthenon. It is planned to have the convention hall income meet all expenses of the entire building. There will be an art school, a civic theater, a woman's memorial hall and other cultural features.

Chicago also will vote on June 2 on a proposition to issue \$10,000,000 in bonds, the public's share, or about half, of the expense of condemning and purchasing property and building a double-deck street for about a mile on South Water and River streets, along the south bank of the Chicago River, from Michigan Avenue Bridge to Lake and Market streets.

The lower level is to be 135 feet wide, giving accommodations for six lanes abreast of commercial vehicles, and having nine exits and entrances for traffic. An upper level, 110 feet in width, will be used for so-called light traffic and passenger cars. The street is now 80 feet wide.

Actually the proposition was authorized by public vote in 1913, but the expense of construction is so much greater for various reasons than it was originally estimated it would be, that it is necessary for another bond issue to be voted, if the project is to be completed.

Advantages of this double-deck street are numerous, experts declare. First, it is expected by this plan 41 per cent of the vehicles now coming into Chicago's congested business district, called the Loop, because it is surrounded by an elevated railroad system, will be eliminated from this area.

**Many Advantages**  
Eugene S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission, which has actively promoted this project, says: "Building of this double-deck street will compel the produce market, that is on South Water Street now, to move, and thus will at once remove 18 per cent of the traffic from the congested Loop district. It is estimated that this proportion of traffic is going to or coming from the produce market daily."

South Water Street is the last boundary of a quadrangle being constructed around the Loop district to divert through traffic from this highly congested area. With the completion of the South Water Street improvement, the quadrangle will be finished and this system of main streets, it is estimated, will keep another 25 per cent of the traffic out of the Loop. Our study has shown that 25 per cent of the cars in this Loop district are merely passing through without stopping and it is believed that by taking the quadrangle route around the Loop those vehicles will save time and certainly will relieve congestion.

Unquestionably this improvement will increase the value of the property far beyond the cost of the construction. It is estimated that moving the produce market to a selected location will save at least \$12,000,000 a year in the operation of that industry. By segregating light and commercial traffic, it has been estimated that use of the South Water Street double-decked thoroughfare will save motorists approximately \$2,000,000 a year because it will eliminate constant starting and stopping along the way. Once we figured that the same amount of gasoline required to run a car between Twelfth Street and Chicago Avenue on Michigan Avenue, a distance of about two miles, would carry the car along the same street from Chicago Avenue, about nine miles further north. Then the double-decking of Michigan Avenue eliminated this more or less.

Michigan Avenue has been double-decked for a limited length for three years and the Chicago Plan Commission and other experts in traffic regard the accomplishment as successful.

**SCOTSMAN IS MASTER OF BALLIOL**

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON, May 27.—Prof. Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, a Scottish member of the British Labor Party, has been appointed to the vacant headship of Balliol College, Oxford—a post made famous by Benjamin Jewett's tenure, and still regarded as the educational blue ribbon of Great Britain.

## Chicagoans Seek to Have Famous Fine Arts Building of World's Fair Days Preserved



ONE-TIME CULTURAL CENTER OF THE COUNTRY  
Future of the Above Structure Rests With Voters, Who Will Decide by Ballot Question of \$5,000,000 Bond Issue for Restoration of This Building in Jackson Park

## AMUSEMENT BAN IS ABOLISHED BY THE METHODISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Advocates of the Book Concern, to regulate the production and distribution of the publications and to conduct the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern. The book committee later will designate which one of these newly elected agents will serve in New York, in Cincinnati, and in Chicago.

Caucuses are being held of the various delegations which are served by particular church advocates, to determine what name or names shall be placed in nominations for the editorial positions of these papers. In most cases the present incumbents will be continued, but there are several advocates which may have new editors before the week is out. The passage of the report on uniform material to be furnished these weeklies will necessitate the election of a contributing editor. He will be nominated by the book committee.

The legality of a retired minister drawing funds from the conference salarials treasury and at the same time receiving a salary for supplying a pulpit was established by a report of the committee on judiciary. Ministers may retire for cause, or upon the completion of 40 years of service in the itinerant ministry, upon which retirement they are paid a claim estimated upon their years of active service multiplied by the annuity rate that the conference is able to raise. In order to take out this slender pension some aged ministers have accepted small parishes where the duties are light and the salaries meager. The decision established the legality of accepting such salaries in addition to their claims upon the conference.

**"Holy Catholic Church"**

When the committee on state of the church refused to concur in a memorial asking that the words "Holy Catholic Church" in the Apostles' Creed be changed to "Christ's Holy Church," no one thought that any debate would arise on the conference floor. But apparently there were many who wanted to be heard on the question. Dr. Elliott, chairman of the committee, had been pleading for the retention of the form of confessional which many years of use had sanctified. It is the bond which unites the churches; to change it would be to separate the churches, he said.

The Rev. Josiah W. Abel of Oklahoma replied:

All of our people are not as cultured as Dr. Elliott. The word catholic is a dual word. What it stands for in the minds of everyday people, and what it means when we define it are two different things. Dr. Elliott's argument would apply a new translation of Scripture.

"This question presents one of the perennial temptations of the church," said Dr. George H. Spencer of Boston. "It would be very much easier to cast out this phrase. But it is our obligation to educate our people."

A Negro district superintendent from Louisiana shouted for the floor in great excitement. He came running to the platform and besought the delegates to change the wording. "It is one of my greatest problems," he said. "My folks cannot understand that we do not mean the Roman Catholic Church."

"If you adopt this report," said Dr. Elliott, after several more had spoken for and against the change, "the Roman church will triumph. It will be an admission that they alone are entitled to the word catholic. As a matter of fact it does not apply to them, as they are not catholic, but exclusive. If you want to make any change at all, it would be better to re-translate the Greek word 'cath-

olic,' substituting for it its Latin equivalent, 'universal.'"

By a rather close vote the conference chose to retain the ancient reading of the creed.

**Syndicating for Advocates**

When the church paper report was read, Dr. Merton Rice of Detroit objected to the plan of syndicating uniform material through the church advocates. "That is only a step toward what we need," he said. "We ought to go farther. We need one great paper that shall cross all Methodist lines. We need a great common medium of propaganda for Methodism. I oppose this plan, in order that it may not stand in the way of doing what we ought to do four years hence."

David G. Downey, book editor for the denomination, said: "I, too, look forward to the time when we shall have one journal for the whole church. But I will always take half a loaf when I cannot get a whole one. We ought to make this advance, for it is a step in the right direction."

At present there are nearly a dozen advocates, some of them official and some not official, which serve certain groups of conferences. The committee was not favorable to the establishment of a great Methodist daily on account of the financial obstacles, nor did they feel that the time was ripe for the launching of a national Methodist weekly. A contributing editor who will prepare from six to eight pages of matter weekly will be chosen. These pages will be syndicated through the present advocates.

Dr. Harold Paul Sloan, conservative leader, apparently anxious that no one should have this position of contributing editor without a careful survey of his views having been made, led the only real debate which centered around this issue. He said:

When you select a contributing editor for the syndicated pages of all the advocates you are creating the most influential office in the church. This man will speak to the whole church 52 times a year. He should be selected by the whole General Conference. If you allow his nomination by the book committee, it will amount to an election. We are using the primary system even to select a President of the United States. This body is of sufficiently high intelligence that we ought to be able to select a proper editor for such a supremely important place of influence.

Many objections were voiced, owing to the difficulty of so large a body making judgments as to the editorial ability of possible candidates, and his amendment was lost.

## BELGIUM APPROVES MINISTERS' EFFORTS

**By Special Cable**

BRUSSELS, May 27.—Yesterday afternoon at a Cabinet meeting, Georges Theunis and Paul Hymans gave an account of their interview with Benito Mussolini. The Cabinet approved their efforts to assure the success of the international conference and to hasten the application of the experts' plan. As soon as the French Government is constituted the Belgian ministers will interview Raymond Poincaré's successor, William Phillips, the American Ambassador, who arrived at Brussels last evening, was received at the embassy by the staff and the American Consul in Belgium.

**Pollee**  
New York  
Hats

## INDIANS TO BE GIVEN LARGER CONTROL

British Commission Recommends Adding to Number of Natives in Administrative Posts

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON, May 27.—The European public services—which have been the nurse and tutor throughout the childhood of the now politically adolescent India's period of tutelage is not yet the unanimous report published here today of Viscount Lee's Commission India's period of tutelage is not yet over, but it is beginning to take charge of its own affairs with results considered in some quarters to be so humiliating and disheartening to the white men who have hitherto controlled its administration that many of the more valuable of them have resigned, and the efficiency of those who have remained with India has been reduced.

The gloom this morning in the East Indian United Service Club in St. James's Square—the London resort for veterans who have spent their lives in "governing" India—is a little lightened, but the load of care has been lifted from the shoulders of the younger members of the European-Indian services, whose financial difficulties will now be reduced.

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When you select a contributing editor for the syndicated pages of all the advocates you are creating the most influential office in the church. This man will speak to the whole church 52 times a year. He should be selected by the whole General Conference. If you allow his nomination by the book committee, it will amount to an election. We are using the primary system even to select a President of the United States. This body is of sufficiently high intelligence that we ought to be able to select a proper editor for such a supremely important place of influence.

Many objections were voiced, owing to the difficulty of so large a body making judgments as to the editorial ability of possible candidates, and his amendment was lost.

## Amendments to Tariff Bill Bring Recriminations

**By Special Cable**

CALCUTTA, May 27.—The official committee appointed to examine the Government of India Act, having submitted its report, to the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of

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## BRITISH GOVERNMENT HARSHLY CRITICIZED ON BUILDERS' SUBSIDY

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON, May 27.—Yet a further addition has been made to the British Government's already extensive scheme for subsidizing the workers at home building. In the House of Commons last night, Arthur Greenwood, the Parliamentary Secretary of Health, replying to a question, announced an increase to £12 10s. annually for 40 years in the Government's proposed subsidy for workers for the house in rural parishes.

The Government's entire housing scheme is now likely to be debated in the House of Commons today, when a critical situation may arise. This is because building costs continue to rise in anticipation of the golden harvest the trade expects to reap from the Government subsidy. The question also is being asked by the Opposition, how the Government can reconcile the conflicting hopes they have held out of giving to the building trade unions 15 years' security of employment and at the same time enabling local authorities to suspend building schemes if the cost becomes excessive.

These matters are now being threshed out, as the Government have let it be known that they intend to stand or fall upon the proposals they ultimately present.

**UTAH POWER EARNINGS LARGER**  
The balance after preferred dividends reported by the Utah Power & Light Company for the 12 months ended April 26 was \$1,550,975, an increase of \$228,015 over the previous 12 months.

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**SPOKANE GETS AVIATION BASE**  
SPOKANE, Wash., May 21 (Special Correspondence).—According to an agreement between federal officials and the City of Spokane this point in the near future will be made the center of aviation for the Pacific northwest. The city commissioners, the county commissioners and the business men of the city have guaranteed a fund for the erection of steel hangars which are to be furnished by the Government. Spokane is to be made a national guard airplane base.

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## AUSTRIAN EXPENSES CALLED TOO HIGH

League Agent Says Figures in Forthcoming Budget Do Not Have His Approval

**By Special Cable**

VIENNA, May 27.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, commissioner-general of the League of Nations for Austria, has issued a statement in the press here in view of the forthcoming League Council meeting at Geneva, on June 10, at which Austria's situation will be studied and a new normal budget will be proposed by its representatives.

Dr. Zimmermann stated he is familiar with the contents of this proposed budget, but intimated his disagreement with certain "figures of importance." He took the opportunity to emphasize his wish that Austria should be freed from League control as rapidly as possible, but he left no doubt that that day could only be reached through the co-operation of the Government and people of Austria with him in the continuation of reforms. He added that, unpleasant as these measures were, it was his duty to see they were carried out.

No official budget estimate has yet been issued, but the Neue Freie Presse understands that the Government proposes to increase expenditure from 350,000,000 gold crowns, the present figure, to 530,000,000, such an increase to be covered by added revenue. The newspaper believes Dr. Zimmermann would concur in the expenditure of a figure "somewhat lower than 500,000,000 gold crowns." In an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent on Saturday concerning this issue, Dr. Zimmermann said: "I should like to be able to support the Austrian Government at Geneva, but the distances between their estimates and mine are not inconsiderable. However, I hope the spaces may be bridged over. For me, the necessary condition of every normal budget is that the reforms should continue, and the reduction of officials go on. Perhaps in this the Government and I are in complete accord."

**SENATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE**

John W. Haigis, State Senator from Greenfield, has announced his candidacy for the presidency of the 1925-26 Senate, to oppose Wellington Wells, Senator from Boston, who is expected to make his announcement presently. Mr. Haigis was a close friend of Calvin Coolidge when the latter was President of the Senate, having become a member of the House about 10 years ago. He retired from politics in 1916 to re-enter in 1922. Mr. Haigis is a newspaper publisher.

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## MR. COX'S ECONOMY PROGRAM SUCCEEDS

State Debt Reduced \$14,336,000 and Annual State Tax \$4,000,000 Under His Rule

From all indications it now seems likely that the program of economy inaugurated by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, when he took office in 1921 will be carried out and that when he retires from office next January he will have made possible a state tax of not more than \$10,000,000 for the year 1924. The annual state tax when he took office was \$14,000,000. A considerable reduction in the net state debt has also been effected. When the Governor assumed office it was \$35,128,000. Today he announces a net debt of \$20,792,000, a reduction of \$14,336,000 made in the first three years of his two-term administration.

## Summary of Accomplishment

Summarized, Mr. Cox has succeeded in keeping expenses down, paid off something each year on the net debt, and successfully reduced the annual tax as well.

The supplementary budget just submitted to the House of Representatives for the year by the Governor shows that additional appropriations during the session of the Legislature have been but \$1,015,232.44, and \$254,002.80 more than the appropriations without bringing the state tax above the \$10,000,000 he has set as the maximum.

When Mr. Cox became Governor in 1921 he announced:

The constantly increasing cost of government must be checked or it will become so heavy that it will fail of its own weight. The Commonwealth is doing a fine work . . . for the convenience and comfort of all. Her institutions command the admiration of all observers. We must continue this well-doing. But the government must not be saddled with so many undertakings that it breaks down and becomes unable to do the things already attempted. . . .

Twenty years ago Governor Crane warned the Legislature that unless the strictest economy were practiced a state tax of \$2,000,000 was imminent. Last year (1923) the total expenditures were approximately \$3,760,000. The total revenue was approximately \$24,760,000, making necessary a state tax of \$14,000,000.

Now with the state tax so reduced in the last four years, that the load will not likely be above \$10,000,000, as the supplementary budget recommended last week by the Chief Executive showed possible, Channing H. Cox says:

There is satisfaction in having had a part in this financial program, and in the burdens laid upon our people. . . . We are not only establishing the state credit upon a sound basis, so that some great and unexpected emergency might be met, but also we are making enormous savings in annual interest charges.

Adhered to Program

The Governor has steadfastly adhered to his program for governmental economy from the outset of his administration, and as the state's finances responded quickly such a program and money became available for further reductions, the pressure at the State House upon the Governor to let go of the state's purse strings increased.

Because of his strict adherence to his plans for continuing economy the various legislative committees dealing with the Harvard Bridge at a cost of \$400,000, rather than vote for an outlay of \$7,000,000 for a new bridge and memorial island with hall and campanile in midstream. The Governor's friends knew that he believes that the new bridge memorial island wait and that the lessening of the burden of taxation upon the people and business will go farther than anything else to bring about enduring prosperity.

Other projects have been put aside by the legislative Ways and Means committee, and money became available for further reductions, the pressure at the State House upon the Governor to let go of the state's purse strings increased.

## MAINE BUSINESS WOMEN IN SESSION

BELFAST, Me., May 27 (Special)—Freedom from partisanship and co-operation for law and order and better citizenship were urged by Miss Mary Arlette Penney, retiring president of the Maine Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at the annual meeting of the organization today. At the session this morning the delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor O. E. Frost and various officials made their reports.

Officers named by the nominating committee for the coming year were as follows: President, Miss Flora E. Weed of Bangor; first vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Flood Greger, Fairfield; second vice-president, Miss Carrie E. Miller, Lewiston; recording secretary, Miss Florence Dunton, Belfast; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Russell, Orono (Bangor club); treasurer, Miss Elizabeth P. Hyde, Freeport (re-elected); board of directors, Miss Mary Arlette Penney, Portland; Mrs. Ellen Libby Eastman, Sanford (Portland club); and Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, Rockland.

## CHURCH FUND IS RAISED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Wesley Methodist Church which has been conducting a building fund campaign for the past week, raised \$200,000 in order that it may have enough money on hand to erect a \$600,000 new church the coming year, closed its drive last night with \$25,738 subscribed or \$58,583 more pledged than the goal desired.

## COMMANDERY TO CELEBRATE

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27—Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar, will have an excursion, June 24, to Pemberton, for a St. John's Day celebration.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

## BOSTON-NEW YORK AIR MAIL ROUTE TALKED

If the bill of Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, to authorize an extension of the transcontinental air mail service from New York to Boston is passed by this session of Congress, a mail plane will probably leave Boston daily at 8 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time). This is now the tentative plan and means, according to a statement issued by the committee on post offices and postal service of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, that letters mailed at the close of business in the morning in most New England cities would reach Boston in time to connect with this airplane the next morning.

As the transcontinental air mail project now stands the service will be operated after July 1, 1924, between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points on a regular schedule of approximately 30 hours.

## BUTLER WET STAND ROUSES CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened. There are indications now that it is actually menaced and your officers feel that the time has arrived when they must take the membership of the committee to determine what their part in the program will be. The committee proposes to report the recent law enforcement convention in Washington, to present facts concerning non-enforcement, to determine a course of action and to mobilize the women of San Francisco in an organized effort to obtain better law enforcement.

The executive officers of the Committee of Five Thousand have passed the following resolution condemning the wet stand taken by Dr. Butler, and the city and county Federation of Women's Clubs in its annual convention here Saturday afternoon a similar one reaffirming previous endorsement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment:

Whereas, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his recent address before the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and other wet elements are representing Dr. Butler's viewpoint to be that of the country at large;

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Committee of Five Thousand hereby reaffirms its stand for prohibition law enforcement and condemns the dangerous and reprehensible violation of the Eighteenth Amendment affords reason for its repeal.

## "Simply Behind the Times," Says an Omaha Official

OMAHA, Neb., May 27 (Special)—Strength of dry sentiment here is indicated by the conservative comments made by prominent citizens and the daily press regarding the recent pronouncements of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, assailing the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"It is ridiculous, coming from a man of Dr. Butler's standing," said J. Dean Ringer, former police commissioner of Omaha. "It must be due to the fact that he is so far removed by his position from the common people that he does not know the real American sentiment."

Robert Smith, clerk of the district court said:

"I remember that after the last Republican Convention, Dr. Butler made some remarks reflecting on Leonard Wood. A day or two later Dr. Butler admitted that he had been mistaken. The time will come when he will acknowledge the same regarding prohibition. I believe he is honest, but he is simply behind the times."

## Iowa Governor for Law Respect in Reply to Columbia President

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27 (Special)—Governor N. E. Kendall of Iowa, says: "Much as the people of Iowa admire the intellectual qualities of Nicholas Murray Butler, they will refuse to follow his leadership for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Prohibition is a welcome and a settled policy in this state, and no retreat will be tolerated. Every agency of the commonwealth will be vigorously employed so long as I remain Governor to vindicate the law wherever it is violated."

While the enforcement of the statute is not as complete as that of other criminal enactments—the difficulty is caused by fulminations such as Dr. Butler's—the authorities are making substantial progress toward extinguishing the evils of the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors. The citizens of Iowa will never permit the nurseries of the poor-house, the asylum, the jail and the penitentiary to reopen for business."

## OVERSEERS TO BE ELECTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 27 (Special)—The official ballot of the General Alumni Association of Bowdoin College for members of the Board of Overseers bears the names of Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, one of the Republican candidates for Governor of Maine; Hoyt A. Moore, New York City; Ellis Spear Jr. and Ripley L. Dana, Boston; Frank H. Swan, Providence; Fred H. Albee, New York City; Lewis D. H. Weld, Chicago; Harrison Atwood, New York City; William D. Ireland, Portland; Sherman N. Shumway, Skowhegan; and Dwight H. Sayward, and Lyman A. Cousins, Portland.

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A Gorgeous Russian Miniature  
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## OPPOSITION HALTS EDUCATIONAL BILL

Measure to Memorialize Congress Likely to Be Shelved at State House

A resolution providing that the Legislature of Massachusetts memorialize Congress in favor of establishing a federal department of education, with a portfolio in the President's Cabinet, as favored in general terms by Mr. Coolidge in his message delivered on Dec. 6, 1923, is now before the Massachusetts House of Representatives. This morning it was referred to the House Committee on Rules.

It is said that the resolution caused pronounced yet concealed opposition so vigorous and influential that B. Loring Young, Speaker, after several consultations, in which communication was held by certain Republicans with individuals in Washington close to the Administration, decided to place the proposition before the Committee on Rules. It is said, by persons who have followed the bill in view of the nature of the opposition, the proposition may be shelved there in the interest of political harmony.

## Sterling-Reed Bill Opposed

Originally this bill was brought before the legislative Committee on Education as a resolution in opposition to the passage by Congress of the Sterling-Reed educational bill. This bill, providing as it does for the expenditure by the Federal Government of money for local educational purposes, was held by several opponents in the legislative committee at the State House to "constitute a further invasion of the proper field of state activities by the Federal Government."

Friends of the general plan of a department of education and who had read the attitude of the President, who declared for the establishment of a department of education and yet without any appropriation or purpose to pay for local educational activities in many states, voted against this bill.

Then the present bill which declared for the general purpose as outlined by the President was prepared and placed before the committee. This latter bill expressly stated its opposition to the passage of the Sterling-Reed educational bill which had proved so objectionable to a minority of the committee on education when it considered the first bill.

## Opposition Develops

When the second bill appeared, somewhat to the surprise of the majority members, opposition to it developed even when the new measure expressly stipulated that it went no further than favoring the enactment of legislation by Congress for the purpose of a department of education and its head, styled the secretary of education, have a seat in the President's Cabinet.

This bill was reported favorably by the committee on education and sent to the House, where it was placed on this week's calendar for action. The Senate had passed it without debate but the Opposition evidently counted upon the House as being the best place to make a stand.

Today it developed that several conferences have been held and that passages of the bill in the Republican Party and closest to the Administration had been approached with the result that the bill will not see the light of day again at the present session.

## STATE EXCHANGE CLUB PROPOSED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Representatives from various parts of Massachusetts interested in the formation of a state organization of exchange clubs, gathered in Hotel Standish today and discussed ways and means for such a state body. A nominating committee was appointed at the forenoon session to bring in a list of officers to comprise the state organization which will be formed this afternoon.

The committee is Louis J. Bordeaux of Springfield, Thomas F. Logie of Worcester, Kenneth R. Brooks of Holyoke, and Myron Slocum, president of the Worcester Exchange Club. The following was appointed a committee to draw up a constitution: Wallace E. Dipple of Springfield, Ellsworth Phelps of Holyoke, and Thomas R. Cooley of Worcester. Harold T. Hart of Toledo, who was the principal speaker, told of the advantages derived from being a member of an Exchange Club.

## GALA DAY PARADE ANNOUNCED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—More than 1000 children, members of the Sunday schools of the Worcester Protestant churches are expected to participate in the annual Gala Day, to be observed by the Sunday schools on Saturday, June 14. Following a parade there will be a picnic at Worcester Polytechnic Institute Field. Prizes will be given the winners. The affair will be conducted under the direction of the Worcester C. A. A. assisted by officers of the various Sunday schools.

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## "EMIGRANT CODE" DRAWN UP AT ROME

Committees at International Parley Nearly Finish Work—Plenary Session Soon

By Special Cable

ROME, May 27—Two out of four sections in which the International Conference on Immigration and Emigration is divided have ended their examination into questions submitted to their consideration. It is hoped that a plenary meeting of the assembly will be held tomorrow.

The first section resumed its debate on two proposals submitted by the Italian and Spanish delegations dealing with reciprocal exchange of emigrants, sanitary services and the general assistance of emigrants aboard ships carrying emigrants of different nationalities, and the way to regulate relations among the Government officials of various countries entrusted with the supervision of emigrants aboard the same ship. The debate on two proposals is not yet finished and will be continued.

## Protection of Emigrants

The special subcommittee composed of delegates from Italy, the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Danzig, Poland, Sweden, Brazil, Germany and Hungary, has been entrusted by this section to examine the group of questions dealing with proper transport conditions such as, firstly, the sanitary organization of vessels for the transport of emigrants, secondly, inspection to ascertain whether the vessel complies entirely with the conditions required to transport emigrants, thirdly, adoption of strict rules to control ships so as to eliminate inconveniences arising by the loss of time in departure.

The same section examined also two problems submitted by Poland and Spain, dealing respectively with an international understanding on sanitary control of emigrants required by immigration countries, and uniformity in the sanitary visit at the port of embarkation, in order to see that emigrants comply with the conditions required for admittance in the country of their destination. Another subcommittee, composed of delegates from Italy, Poland, Japan and Switzerland is charged to find uniform valuations which could be accepted by all delegates.

## Support for Families

The second section approved several questions all dealing with assistance to emigrants, firstly, the Italian proposal on the protection of outgoing emigrants before departure, at the port of embarkation, on the frontier, and on arrival; secondly, with the Polish proposal that emigrants should be forced to support their own families remaining at home; thirdly, the Italian proposal on legal and judicial assistance to emigrants; fourthly, the Italian proposal on the promotion of co-operative societies designed to lessen the difficulties and hardships of residents in a foreign country.

There has been a serious contest in regard to this last proposal, so much so that the motion prepared in a special sub-committee was rejected and another adopted in its place. The immigration countries hold that such societies should not be favored, but the emigrant countries hold that an attempt should be made to assimilate the national and foreign worker. The Italian proposal, however, was adopted in its revised text by a majority of votes.

## Code Is Prepared

The third section approved the proposal of a Persian delegate in favor of respect for the religious and traditional customs of emigrants so long as they do not interfere with the law of the countries of immigration. With the approval of these proposals the work of the second and third section is finished.

The fourth section examined in detail a code for emigrants and 14 of its 15 propositions prepared by the Italian delegation were approved after a long debate. These have been, for example, to examine the general treatment which should be made of emigrant liberty and the limitation of immigration; the legal condition of foreign workers in an immigration country, particularly as regards the conditions of labor. Among the rules embodied in the "code for emigrants" are firstly, those recognizing the liberty of workers to immigrate, with certain limitations determined by public order or the conditions of the labor market; secondly, that members of the family of an immigrant have the right to join their kinsman; thirdly, that immigrants and their families should fully enjoy all civil rights; fourthly, that an agreement between the immigrant workers and nationals; fourthly, that immigrant workers shall enjoy liberty so far as conditions of labor are concerned.

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## ELEVATED PLEADS FOR MORE MONEY

Legislative Committee Favors Inquiry Into Road's Funds as Move Toward Relief

After hearing representatives of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company and metropolitan planning division, the joint legislative committee on rules today voted to report favorably on the resolve of the division providing for an investigation by a joint special committee of the methods for financing additions, extensions and improvements of the Boston Elevated Railway system and of the advisability of terminating or continuing public operation thereof and problems relating thereto.

The idea originated with the division of metropolitan planning and it was suggested that an investigation should be made because the Elevated is unable to finance any improvements. H. Ware Barnum, general counsel for the elevated said the trustees are being requested to extend the rapid transit system and make other improvements and money is necessary for this work.

In order that additional money can be raised it is necessary that the status be decided as to whether public control will continue or the road will be returned to stockholders. Mr. Barnum said the city builds the subway but the elevated pays for the cars and equipment and it will be necessary to expend \$1,500,000 for additional cars for the extension of the Shawmut branch in Dorchester.

He said the extension of the Boylston Street subway is under consideration and the extension of the rapid transit service from Lechmere Square to North Cambridge is also being considered.

Mr. Barnum said that the "L" needed 125 steel cars to replace wooden cars now 24 years old. These steel cars cost \$20,000 each. Besides these cars, 53 cars will be needed for the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel. Also 400 modern semi-convertible cars at a total cost of \$10,000,000. In addition, the public trustees are looking for a 4 per cent increase in traffic which will mean a proportional increase in cars.

## OLD SPRINGFIELD CHURCH TO BE MOVED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special)—A step that it is believed will result in furthering a cherished project of the City Planning Board for the improvement of the civic center was taken by the First Congregational Church last night, when a resolution was passed authorizing the parish committee to negotiate with the city for removal of the old Colonial church edifice from its present location in the center of the square to a site at the rear of the square. There it would face Main Street, but would be at the opposite end of the open space.

Resolutions were adopted expressing willingness to negotiate for a site, purpose, but voicing belief that the proposed change would be detrimental to the church by the proximity given to the railway tracks with its frequent passing trains. Conversations between Mayor Edwin F. Leonard and leaders of the parish have led to a belief that the terms of the church will not be so high as to be the hope of an agreement with the city, and conferences will be instituted to that end within a short time.

## DEMOCRATS WARN OF 11TH-HOUR LAWS

Democratic members of the present Massachusetts Legislature dined last night at the Boston City Club and, in the absence of David I. Walsh, United States Senator, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, gave the leading address. Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, Democratic floor leader in the State House of Representatives, presided. He warned the Democrats to be watchful over eleventh-hour legislation this year on Beacon Hill. William O'Hearn, Senator of North Adams, Democratic leader in the Senate, spoke in similar vein.

Mayor Curley devoted much of his time to an attack on Henry Cabot Lodge, senior Senator from Massachusetts. He said that Mr. Lodge no longer truly represents Massachusetts and that he "has ceased to be a Massachusetts institution." He said the senior Senator had been repudiated by his own party.

RAW SUGAR DROPS FURTHER  
NEW YORK, May 27—A further decline of 1/4 of a cent a pound occurred in the raw sugar market today. Sales of both Porto Rican and Cuban were reported on a basis of duty paid, the lowest price since January, 1923.

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## SHRINERS INITIATE OVER 200 CANDIDATES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special)—More than 200 candidates were initiated into the Mystic Shrine at an elaborate ceremonial conducted in the Coliseum of the Eastern States Exposition last night by Meha Temple of this city, with a large number of visiting Shriner participating. The Coliseum was gayly decked with bunting. Potentate Charles F. Watson was in charge. The affair outranked anything in the previous history of the local organization.

Among the many guests were: Conrad V. Dykeman, Imperial Potentate; W. L. Scranton, Potentate, and J. H. Trumbull, Past Potentate, Sphinx Temple, Hartford; Lieut. Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Aleppo Temple, Boston; C. M. Dunbar, Imperial High Priest and Prophet, Palestine Temple, Providence, R. I.; J. Putnam Stevens, Past Imperial Potentate; Sam P. Cochran, chairman of Shriner's hospital trustees; W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia; H. L. Bowles, Springfield; Joseph E. Root, Hartford; Harry H. Caswell, Fred R. Brown, F. A. Latimer, Albert E. Lerche, Fred C. Smith, Past Potentates, Meha Temple, Mayor Edwin F. Leonard, Springfield.

## LAKE TO BE DRAGGED FOR "FIRST STEAMER"

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 27 (Special)—An effort to substantiate Vermont's claim that the Aunt Sally and not the Clermont was the first craft to be propelled by steam will be made this summer when the bottom of Lake Morey will be dragged for the former. Fairlie built the Aunt Sally's steam-driven craft with paddle wheels, which developed a speed of five miles an hour, years before Robert Fulton's boat appeared on the Hudson. When the credit of the invention went to Fulton it is said that Morey loaded his boat with stones and sank it in the lake which bears his name.

## TABLET NOW MARKS MANSION AT CHELSEA

At the historic Cary-Bellingham mansion house on Parker Street, Chelsea, this afternoon in connection with the tercentenary exercises, a bronze tablet commemorating its history was unveiled by Mrs. Charles Knowles Bolton, a descendant of Elias, brother of Samuel, Maverick, who like the latter, lived in the house. The tablet was unveiled by Judge Albert D. Bosson of Boston, formerly of Chelsea.

The colony's charity hall was held last evening at the state armory.

## WELT SHOE WAGES UNDER DISCUSSION

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Readjustment of welt and comfort shoe wages began before the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration yesterday.

With the opening of the week, depleted crews were reported in several of the shoe factories. Officials of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union were informed of the diminished crews and declared that whatever action the work had taken was voluntarily and without any sanction of the union.

## LECTURE ON BIRD BANDING

Dr. John B. May of Cohasset will give an illustrated lecture on his recent experiences in bird banding at Thomasville, Ga., following the annual meeting of the S. Prentiss Baldwin for the last two months, at a special meeting of the Brookline Bird Club in the Brookline Public Library, June 3 at 7:45 p. m. As a result of a recent drive for new members, the club announces that it has received 396 applications.

## CITY BILL VETO ADVOCATED

The Boston City Council yesterday passed a resolution asking Governor Cox to veto the Boston Charter Amendment Bill, which would do away with the City Council, among other things, and substitute a council of 15 for the present body of nine, the 15 to be elected, three each from five districts or boroughs.

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## PEREMPTORY LIFE SENTENCE IS BASIS OF WARDEN'S PLAN

Certain Punishment Advocated With Individual Treatment Permitting Commutation or Pardon After 20 Years

Penological study and research has proved that capital punishment is not a satisfactory deterrent to crime. The need for educating the public in the failure of the present time-worn system and to the alternative for the future is discussed in a series of three articles, of which this is the last, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Lewis E. Lawes, prison administrator for 20 years and warden of Sing Sing Prison for the last five years. The first and second articles were published May 17 and 23.

By LEWIS E. LAWES  
Warden of Sing Sing Prison

SING SING, N. Y., May 21.—No problem in the world today is more vital than the problem of the successful treatment of criminals in the United States. In 1921, there were 7545 homicides. In the entire United States there were certainly no less than 10,000 homicides, and each year the total mounts to this amazing figure.

Through inertia, through conservatism, through lack of understanding, we still cling blindly to capital punishment over a very wide area of the Nation. Despite many indications which point to the positive failure of the supreme penalty as a deterrent to homicidal crime, we retain our faith in its efficacy.

The fact that we have today in the United States, and have had for years, a homicide rate that is far higher than exists in any other civilized nation, long since ought to have caused grave doubts to thoughtful persons everywhere of the effectiveness of this method of punishment.

That this awakening has not occurred sooner, has not been more wide-spread, has been due, partly, to lack of knowledge of the real facts. Unfortunately, it has been due also to unwillingness to learn, to the fact that there are so many persons asleep to all progressive, forward movements.

We have had to contend with the natural conservatism of the legal profession. Lawyers have much to do with our lawmaking, and the functioning of legal processes is entirely in their hands. By training they are led to follow precedent; new forms; new departures, experiments are naturally abhorrent to them. As a class they are loath to try anything new, anything that has not the sanction of long usage.

However, we see many evidences of the awakening of public interest in this problem. What is imperatively needed, the task to which we must devote our efforts, is to secure the widest and most thorough investigation of actual conditions and to broadcast the results. It is only in this way that we can overcome the conservatism and inertia which now retard this movement.

Without comprehensive data we cannot arrive at a true realization of how slight a deterrent the supreme penalty has been in the past. It is very unfortunate that there are no uniform judicial statistics for the Nation as a whole, statistics which present comprehensive and accurate information, state by state, regarding the number of homicides, of indictments, of judicial proceedings, of convictions, acquittals and sentences.

### Two Codes of Justice

We need to secure complete data covering the number of murders committed in each state; how many were acted upon judicially and resulted in indictments; how many were brought to trial and with what results? We should have at once a survey of the whole field to secure this information. In addition there should be installed a federal bureau by which data of this character in the future may be collected from the various states, classified, tabulated and issued for the use and education of the public.

In the study of this problem and of the remedy which must be found, certain aspects present themselves which perhaps are not considered ordinarily, but which have a direct bearing on the solution. A serious defect in our application of capital punishment is the inequality with which it is applied to the rich and to the poor.

The defendant of wealth and position, of influence, seldom goes to the electric chair. Through good counsel, through legal technicalities and delay, through influence, he manages to escape; while the man who is friendless and destitute pays the extreme penalty.

This statement is borne out by an examination of the data concerning the men who have been executed in New York State during the last 30 years. Not only is this true, but many murderers have been executed who were medically, if not legally, insane. There are many border-line cases, men who, if they had not committed the particular crime, if they had remained in the outside population, sooner or later would have given evidences of insanity.

Murderers may be divided roughly into two groups. First, the usually normal dependable type, who in a moment of great mental stress commit the crime and who are, except for that one moment of their lives, normal individuals.

Second, the abnormal type, including those really insane, the border-line cases, the defectives and moral delinquents and those with low mental capacity.

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ings of the prisoner shall be applied to the support of his dependents and to the support of the dependents of his victim, to be apportioned in the discretion of the superintendent of prisons.

We have here a punishment that is in accord with modern criminological methods, one that is possible of application with certainty and celerity; a punishment that presents opportunity for individualization of treatment. From these very attributes it possesses deterrent force.

RELEASE FROM JAIL  
ASKED BY GROSSMAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Philip Grossman, former Chicago saloon-keeper, now held in confinement for contempt of court upon order of

tal development. Many of these have a mentality as low as that of a six-year-old child. They are the ones, without friends and without money, that usually go to the electric chair.

Question of World's Gain  
The supreme penalty is a punishment that falls most severely upon the family of the offender. The mental and physical suffering of the murderer himself is soon over. Many are of the stoic type, or of such low intellectual development that they are susceptible of little feeling.

It is a fact which may surprise many that no drugs of any kind are given to a prisoner at the time of his execution. The mothers, the wives, the sisters, are the ones who bear the burden, and for them this burden continues for months before and for months after the execution.

I yield to no one in acknowledging the duty we owe the family of the murderer's victim; but I have very grave doubt whether we have the right to inflict this burden on the innocent family of the murderer, believing as I do, that it serves no useful purpose whatever as a deterrent measure.

When we analyze the records of the men convicted of murder, we become impressed by the preponderance of those who were never before convicted of any crime. In Sing Sing, during six recent consecutive years, 124 men were received under capital sentence, 72 per cent of whom never before had been convicted of any crime. Nearly three out of every four had committed the crime of murder as a first offense.

During the last 20 years, I have known personally a great many men whose sentences have been commuted from the supreme penalty to life imprisonment. There is a considerable group in Sing Sing today, and without exception they are quiet, dependable and trustworthy. Many are in places of responsibility and except for the one deed they are in every way fitted to be normal and useful members of society.

My own conviction against capital punishment is based upon personal experience of 20 years, upon contact with hundreds of murderers whom I have known and with whom I have talked in very solemn moments, upon close observation of what we chose to call "legal execution."

I always wonder afterward whether the world is any better off; whether what has been done in the name of the law is consistent with religion, consistent with the right progress of civilization.

### Mr. Lawes' Alternative

The abolition of the extreme penalty is urged, not upon ethical grounds, but for sentimental reasons. The strongest argument against it is based upon the fact of its failure as a deterrent. Therefore, if progress is to be made along the lines of penological development, there must be offered in its place some effective form of punishment.

In the light of the considerations which have been discussed, the punishment which best meets the objections usually raised to the substitution of life imprisonment for the capital penalty, and which, in addition, possesses the necessary inherent qualifications is this:

Upon conviction of murder in the first degree, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. Prisoners serving life sentences shall receive no time allowance for commutation or compensation until their sentences have been commuted.

No prisoner serving a life sentence shall be pardoned or his term commuted by the Governor until he has served at least 20 years' actual time unless the highest court of the state shall make an order, in which the majority of its members must concur, to the effect that: (a) evidence which was not known at the time of the trial or which was not presented creates a probable doubt of the guilt of the accused, or (b) facts or circumstances exist which in the opinion of the court make a case for executive clemency consideration.

After a prisoner shall have served 20 years' actual time he shall be eligible for pardon or for commutation to a lesser term than life, and if his sentence be commuted to a definite term a substantial percentage of the earnings of the prisoner shall be applied to the support of his dependents and to the support of the dependents of his victim, to be apportioned in the discretion of the superintendent of prisons.

Murderers may be divided roughly into two groups. First, the usually normal dependable type, who in a moment of great mental stress commit the crime and who are, except for that one moment of their lives, normal individuals.

Second, the abnormal type, including those really insane, the border-line cases, the defectives and moral delinquents and those with low mental capacity.

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## Twilight Tales

### Chin-Chin's Trip to New York

NANCY and David were planning to come down from the North Country for a visit to Grandmother in the great, noisy city of New York. There was much excitement in getting ready, and in the midst of it came a letter from "Grand," as the children loved to call her, saying that there

was a change to be made on the journey, and a kind colored porter helped them with their bags and extra coats. While Nancy clung to Chin-Chin's basket as tightly as it held the family jewels. On the platform, waiting for the Empire State Express, with all the noise and bustle around him, Chin-Chin grew restless, and gave long, dismayed wails. David, remembering Mother's warning, he has baggage-car, reminded Nancy of the fresh catnip she had in her coat pocket, brought for the purpose of keeping the pussy cat quiet and content. Sure enough, before the big train whistled them away to the great city, Chin-Chin was again as still as a mouse, happily munching the tender green bits of his favorite food, green spring catnip! Not even the red-capped porter, who had stayed with them through the wait, seemed to mind having him travel right in the car with the children—the basket just between them on the wide plush seat.

"Traveling with live stock is easy when you know how," said David after giving the porter a shining new

Just about the time school usually lets out it began to rain to beat the band.

I ran into the Boss's room to see if he had taken his umbrella with him and I found it standing in its usual place behind the door.

I figured this was a fine chance for me to do the Boss a good turn, so I picked it up and started off with it. However, for a moment or two I looked as though I wasn't going to let me get out of the house with it, but just then Mrs. Simpson came along and she understood right away what I wanted to do with it and told Lucy to open the door for me.

I sailed down the street as fast as I could go and in a few moments I arrived in front of the school house.

The Boss and some of his friends were on the steps waiting for the rain to slacken off. When they saw me they let out a big whoop and one of the boys asked the Boss if he wanted to sell me "a million dollars!" But I was not worried—I don't believe they follow me that much money!

Judges Carpenter and Wilkerson, despite a commutation by President Coolidge has asked the supreme court to release him on bail pending an appeal.

Grossman was sentenced to prison by Kenesaw M. Landis, former judge for contempt of court on the charge that he had violated a prohibition padlock injunction. Before he was committed President Coolidge extended executive clemency. Recently the case was aired before the Senate Daugherty committee. In ordering him re-arrested the two judges took the position that Grossman, having been sentenced for contempt of court, the President could not act without an encroachment on the constitutional independence of the judiciary.

The legal point raised is of such importance that the Department of Justice has indicated it would intervene in the proceedings in order to obtain a speedy and final decision by the highest court.

COBDEEN'S OLD HOME  
GIVEN TO LIBERALS  
LONDON, May 26.—The old home at Heyshott, Sussex, of Richard Cobden, the noted champion of free trade, who was chiefly instrumental in having the corn laws repealed, has been presented to the Liberal Party by the daughter of Cobden, Mrs. Thomas Fisher Unwin, and her husband, the publisher, as a memorial to the great free trader. The residence, Dunford House, was built for Cobden on the site of his birthplace.

The Cobden home is to be used for meetings by the Liberals for discussion of free trade, peace and good will. The gift includes the famous Cobden free trade library, as well as paintings owned by the founder of the Anti-Corn Law League and other possessions of his.

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## Washington Observations

Washington, May 27

THE Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, sailed for Europe Saturday, to come six weeks. He plans to tour the cathedral cities of France, Belgium, and Great Britain, in the order named, in the interest of the National Cathedral at Washington. Dr. Freeman's renown as a preacher and orator long since crossed the Atlantic. He has had many invitations to speak while on the other side, and will avail himself of some of them. At London he will meet an old friend of Twin Cities days, Frank B. Kellogg, Ambassador, who was practicing law in St. Paul while Dr. Freeman was in the midst of a brilliant rectorate at St. Mark's in Minneapolis.

First hand news of the "American situation" in Japan will shortly be brought to Washington by Frederick Moore, since 1922 foreign counselor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo. He is returning to the United States, to become the American attaché of the Japanese embassy in Washington, exchanging places with another American, Dallas D. L. McGrew, who has just reached Tokyo. Mr. Moore, a newspaperman, knows the East like a book. Once he represented the Associated Press at Peking. It was in that capacity that he scored a celebrated "scoop" by capturing exclusive news of Japan's Twenty-One Demands on China. He is a Louisianian, and a Harvard man.

Impending signature by the President of the Rogers bill for reorganization of the United States foreign service represents a personal victory, after more than 10 years of missionary work, for Wilbur J. Carr, director of the Consular Bureau of the State Department. Four successive secretaries of state, Messrs. Lansing, Bryan, Colby and Hughes, until this session unsuccessfully urged passage of such a measure. It just missed enactment in the Sixty-Seventh Congress. Now, at length, it is about to become law. It will place the diplomatic and consular service for the first time on something approximating a professional basis. Young men, with actual assets henceforward will find some inducement to enter the foreign service as a career, because of better pay and more assured future. Robert Peet Skinner, Consul-General at London, has been a long-time crusader for the Rogers bill, too. In recent times, J. Butler Wright, third assistant secretary of state, has done effective work for reform.

Joseph H. Himes, president of Washington's new golf club, the Congressional Country Club, once represented William McKinley's famous Canton district in Congress. He began as a cinder pitman in the Ohio steel mills and ended up as president of one of the biggest of them. Nowadays, when not founding de-luxe country clubs, he is a Washington real estate magnate.

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Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition where the Monitor is displayed.

## NORWEGIAN WOOD INDUSTRY REVIVES

Borregaard Company's Cellulose  
Production Equal to 75 Per  
Cent of Export

CHRISTIANIA, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Borregaard Stock Company, one of the world's greatest concerns in the wood-refining industry, has, in a meeting of the committee, where the annual report and balance sheet was presented, characterized its 1923 activity as "an economic revival."

The company shows a net profit of 11,094,654 kroner, after deduction of interest, and amounts written off. This amount will be allocated as follows: 5,000,000 kroner to the reserve, 3,750,000 kroner, representing a dividend of 5 per cent to shareholders, and 2,055,005 kroner to be carried forward.

As the affiliated companies have altered their financial year so as to end on Dec. 31, it was pointed out that some of their accounts were for a period of 15 months.

In the year under review 35,302,695 kroner had been repaid to Norwegian banks, while further approximately 5,000,000 kroner, obtained through the collection of dividends from the reserve, had been remitted, thereby bringing up the total of the loans repaid to 43,968,000 kroner. It was hoped that it would be possible, in case of favorable labor conditions, to redeem the rest of the floating bank debt in the course of 1924.

During the year under review all the mills of the company have altogether produced 150,235 tons of sulphite (by far the largest proportion of this being bleached goods), 15,456 tons of sulphate cellulose, 36,476 tons of sulphate paper and 18,700 tons of packing paper, in addition to considerable quantities of wood-pulp.

The Norwegian factories all show a satisfactory year's working. The Austrian factories have also had a favorable year and the American paper factory of the company, the "Island Paper Company," has had a favorable year with a net profit of 140,000 kroner and the quality produced of bleached sulphite from the company's factories steadily increases their American market.

Up to 1918 Borregaard was owned by the Kellner Partington Paper Company, Ltd. At that time it was taken over by the Norwegian stock-company Borregaard. Its capital was 50,000,000 kroner, later increased to 75,000,000 kroner. This transaction is characterized as the greatest national task which Norway has performed during the war, and Borregaard is now looked upon as a national enterprise.

In order to convey an impression of the significance of Borregaard in Norwegian industry it may be mentioned that last year's cellulose production at Borregaard corresponds to 75 per cent of Norway's total cellulose export in the same year.



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GREEK MINISTER  
TO GO TO RUSSIAMr. Tsamados to Leave America  
to Take New Post During  
Delicate Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Appointment of Michael Tsamados, Greek Minister in Washington, to be the first Minister of the Greek Republic to Russia since the Revolution of 1917, and his departure from the United States tomorrow to take charge of his new and important post, emphasizes the advantages inherent in the permanency and continuity characteristic of the diplomatic service of the European countries. Backers of the Rogers Act believe it will assure to the United States those qualities of permanency and continuity in its diplomatic service.

Mr. Tsamados, a native of Athens, is the great-grandson of one of the famous naval leaders in the Greek War of Independence. His family has taken a leading part in the military and political activities of modern Greece and his father was President of the Greek Republic at the time he retired in 1908. Michael Tsamados was graduated from the Law School of the University of Athens at the age of 20 and after completing his studies at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris, entered the Greek diplomatic service at the age of 22 as attaché of the Greek Legation in Berlin.

He continued his apprenticeship in Paris and in Vienna, whence he was, appropriately enough, transferred to the consular service and attached to the Greek Consulate-General in Salonika. It was the task of Greek diplomacy not to allow those parts of Macedonia which were preponderantly Greek to be engulfed by the aggressive and very efficacious Bulgarian propaganda, a task which was carried out by a band of able and devoted consular officers under the leadership of the late Lambrinos Coromilas, who was then Consul General of Greece in Salonika, and later the first Minister of Greece in Washington.

Five Years in Macedonia  
As one of Mr. Coromilas' collaborators Mr. Tsamados spent about five years in Macedonia and was placed successively in the Greek Consulate-General of Smyrna, in the Greek Consulate of Serres, Uskub and Skodra, winding up shortly before the outbreak of the first Balkan war, as chargé d'affaires of Greece in Cattigue, the capital of Montenegro. He further enriched his diplomatic experience as a member of the Greek delegation which, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, represented Greece at the London Conference that followed the first Balkan war. At the end of the second Balkan war he attended the Peace Conference at Bucharest and was subsequently sent to the Greek Legation at Sofia.

Shortly before the outbreak of the World War he was transferred as first secretary and, a little later, as chargé d'affaires of Greece in Constantinople. Placed in such a strategic post at a most difficult juncture, he was able to follow the trend and accurately to predict the course of Turkish policy. His reports to the Greek Government on the situation in Turkey during the early part of the war were publicly commended by the Greek Parliament by Mr. Venizelos for their clear-sightedness and were completely borne out by subsequent events.

Career in America  
Mr. Tsamados' connection with America began in 1917 when he went to San Francisco as Consul-General. A year later he was appointed chargé d'affaires in Washington, remaining there until November, 1920, when he resigned after Mr. Venizelos' disastrous defeat at the polls. He devoted himself the following two years to the cause of Greek liberalism and democracy.

Mr. Tsamados was recalled to the service after the change of regime in the fall of 1922 and again in charge of the Greek Legation in Washington. It can be safely asserted that the enhanced credit of Greece today as compared with two years ago is due not only to the general improvement of its situation, but also to the ability and tact of her diplomatic representative in Washington.

Mr. Tsamados is now going to fill a post where there is an even greater amount of spade-work to be done; diplomatic relations with Russia to be resumed; new treaties, especially commercial treaties, to be negotiated; the status of the Greek population of Russia to be reconsidered. He will take to it, besides his long and varied diplomatic experience, his knowledge of Russia and of the Russian language and literature of which he has long been a student.

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## Tulip Time in Holland, Where 12,000 Acres Are Used for Bulbs



© Keystone

WORLD RELATIONS  
SCHOOL APPROVEDJohns Hopkins Trustees Indorse  
Tribute to Walter Hines Page

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 27.—Establishment of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations in connection with Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has been approved by the board of trustees of the university. Research into the causes of war, with the purpose to discover possible means of averting war, will be one of the chief features of the work at the new school which, it is said, will be a distinct innovation in the conduct of investigation of world affairs. John Hopkins was chosen because of its "outstanding thoroughness in research and its opportunities for investigation due to proximity to Government bureaus," according to the committee in charge of founding the school, of which Franklin D. Roosevelt is chairman.

ONTARIO DRYS UNITE  
TO SUPPORT LAW  
IN PENDING CONTEST

LONDON, Ont., May 26 (Special Correspondence).—"From every reliable source of information which we can obtain we find that in Ontario drinking has been reduced at least 70 per cent as a result of the Ontario Temperance Act," was the statement made here by the Rev. John Bailey, general secretary of the Ontario Prohibition Union. He added that the legislation was imperfect and incomplete, but nevertheless much had been accomplished. He added: "Proponents of government sale have needed only to observe conditions in British Columbia and Quebec to be convinced of its utter futility as a prohibition measure. The world is watching this Province. What happens in Ontario will happen in the whole of Canada."

Meanwhile there has been general revolt among the clergy of Ontario against the statements recently made by Bishop Williams of the Anglican diocese of Huron, who declared he believed prohibition to be contrary to the teachings of Christ and called for a law which would meet the approval of both wets and dries. For the referendum which is certain to come in Ontario within a few weeks, opinion is sharply divided. The wets are not well organized and the dries are working hard.

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Crocuses, Hyacinths and Tulips  
Blanket Miles of Holland LandThree Centuries of Development Have Made Bulb  
Industry One of Unusual Importance

Although the bulb industry has made Holland known all over the world for the last three centuries, it is only with the last 50 years that it has developed in an unprecedented way. Now the area under cultivation for bulbs amounts to over 12,000 acres. First of all come the crocuses, then the hyacinths, and finally the tulips. Now it is tulip time in Holland! Acres upon acres of the flat rich land are covered with the varicolored flowers in full bloom, while the quays are lined with barges converted for the time into floating flower gardens. To the stranger passing through this

Registered at The Christian  
Science Pavilion, WembleyBy Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, May 27

The following called at The Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mrs. Ward, London.  
Miss Trip, London.  
Miss Hawkins, London.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Horncastle, London.  
Miss Rowe, Cornwall.  
Miss Hoskins, Cornwall.  
E. Williams, Birkenhead.  
E. Forrest, Birkenhead.  
S. Mason, Leicester.  
H. Singer, Middlesbrough.  
W. Buckton, Leeds.  
Mrs. Rennie, Hungerford.  
Mr. and Mrs. Day, Jersey.  
J. Churchman, Exbridge.  
J. Higgs, Sandstead.  
Miss Boughton, Hove.  
Mrs. Johnson, Harrogate.  
E. Richards, Bristol.  
C. Phillips, Bristol.  
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Sunningdale.  
Mrs. Smith, Rembridge.  
Miss Partington, Kendal.

The following were among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday:

Miss Starrett, New Jersey.  
Miss Fry, Switzerland.  
Mrs. Vandergoe, Holland.

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SHEFFIELD, EnglandRegistered at The Christian  
Science Publishing HouseAmong the visitors from various  
parts of the world who registered  
at The Christian Science Publishing  
House yesterday were the following:

David Lowenstein, San Francisco, Calif.  
Pearl M. Wadner, Cleveland, O.  
Florence M. Morris, Woodbury, N. J.  
Mrs. Frances C. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mrs. Victoria W. McLeod, Des Moines, Ia.  
Mrs. Glendora M. Rollins, Des Moines, Ia.  
Mrs. Maud S. Wyck, Kansas City, Mo.  
Miss Beatrice Sims, Leeds, England.  
E. L. Rols, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Grace Rols, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Flannigan, Denver, Colo.  
Mrs. Addie E. Bages, Greenfield, Mass.  
Mrs. Flora E. Blake, Watertown, N. Y.  
Mrs. Hattie D. Caverly, Hinsdale, N. Y.  
Mrs. Harry H. Lutz, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miss Diana Williams, Memphis, Tenn.  
Mrs. Margaret Barth, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Magdalene M. Prophet, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. Rosalie I. Straw, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. A. L. Wright, Chicago, Ill.  
Helen Basinger, Pittsfield, Mass.  
E. M. Whitaker, Baltimore, Md.  
Elizabeth M. Berend, Chicago, Ill.  
George F. Berend, Chicago, Ill.  
Ada Schultz, New York City.

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COURT ENTRANCE  
IS WOMEN'S PLEAWestern New York Clubs Re-  
solve for American Member-  
ship and Dry Party Planks

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27 (Special).—Resolutions urging immediate entrance of the United States into the World Court and adoption by both political parties of planks pledging enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment were passed unanimously by the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs at the closing session of its convention in Hamburg, N. Y. Copies of the second resolution will be sent to all delegates to the national political conventions. The federation also passed a resolution asking Congress to appoint a committee with at least two women members, to investigate conditions in soldiers' homes and hospitals. Particular investigation was asked of a hospital in Dayton, O., where it was alleged a surgeon performed operations on veterans while he was under the influence of liquor.

America Should Join Court.  
Declare Ohio Women's Clubs

TOLEDO, May 27 (Special).—Six hundred delegates to the convention of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, in session here, unanimously passed resolutions favoring United States participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice. The resolutions declare:

1. That a practical step toward permanent peace between nations is an imperative step.
2. That all nations be urged to strive toward new ideals in the matter of settling disputes by law, rather than by arms.
3. That the United States should enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, which has been established to promote international understanding, and thereby influence the adoption of such ideals.
4. That this plan for the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice should be a strictly nonpartisan matter.

Illinois Federation Protests  
Scandal News in Daily Press

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 27.—Protest of Illinois' 70,000 club women against the exploiting of crime and scandal in newspapers will be sent to editors of every daily newspaper in the State immediately.

This action will follow a resolution passed unanimously at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at Moline. It declares:

Resolved, That the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, comprising approximately 70,000 women, does hereby enter its vigorous protest against the sensational publication of flagrant details of scandal and crime in the daily press. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the managing editors of each Illinois newspaper, appearing either morning, afternoon, or evening.

A similar resolution was passed in April by the Tenth District of the Illinois federation and sent to newspapers in Chicago and suburbs.

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SPANISH SILENCE ONLY RESULT  
OF PRIMO DE RIVERA'S EFFORTSSpanish Reformists Add That Only Revival of Political  
Enthusiasm Can Provide for Country's Future

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 27 (By mail from Madrid, May 23).—"The Dictator has promised big reforms; he will do nothing," was a remark made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by a highly qualified personage who knows perfectly well the opinions of Señor Alvarez, the chief of the Spanish Reformist Party. The fact that there is no right of free speech in Spain makes old politicians very shy of giving their views for publication and gives to this interview an added interest.

The Reformist Party has been once in power in coalition with the Liberals, and was obliged to resign after an effort to secure for other religions equal rights with the Catholics. Most members of the party have republican ideals, but would naturally work under a monarchy. The party represents probably the most advanced political thought and idealism in Spain. The Monitor's informant said he is absolutely convinced that the doctrine of a military dictatorship, and he thought the situation dangerous and intolerable. A group of generals had, in the name of the army, and with the pretext of re-establishing authority, charged themselves with the government of the country, in order to push aside the question of military responsibilities in connection with the Annual disaster. The instinct of the public was right when it said, "There will be no responsibilities."

During its eight months of power the Directorate had done nothing. It had closed up the channels of free opinion, imposed silence on everyone who opposed it, and reduced the country to a state of paralysis. Administrative life had ceased and all problems remained unchanged and unsettled. The Dictator announced he had restored peace to the country, especially in Barcelona. But it was a false peace—peace imposed by force; and when force was taken away, what would there be to prevent renewal of troubles? Again, the Morocco problem appeared to be just as far from solution as it was in September last. Yet this was essentially an army job, and the army could not now complain of civil obstruction.

As to the future, Primo de Rivera had said he would remain in power for years, not months. Neither the army nor the country would tolerate this. The unity of the army would be strained, if not destroyed, by the result of the Berenguer trial. Barcelona and Morocco were rocks on which the Directorate might split. If there was a split in the army, another coup d'état would doubtless occur which would be very bad for the public order and tranquillity of Spain. There is nothing to do but await the reawakening of a political spirit in the country.

The Reformist Party had asked permission to give a political banquet to members behind closed doors. This permission had been refused. Never-

theless, the Union Patriótica—a new party of the extreme right, of strong Clerical coloring—was allowed to meet, and could do as it liked. The Constitution had been put aside, and it appeared there was only one legal party; one either had to support an unconstitutional Government or remain silent. Was it possible that the Spanish people could allow such an unjust and unnatural state of affairs? It was to be hoped that the people would awaken to their duty and insist by all means on the re-establishment of a Liberal régime, which was not so divorced from the idea of authority as some appeared to believe.

INSTITUTE PLANS AID  
TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Institute of International Education, which, under the directorship of Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, has just completed the first five years of its existence, will enter into a new phase of work this fall. As the institute's primary purpose is to assist American immigration authorities and American colleges which admit foreign students, it will serve as the Government's most important unofficial clearing house, guaranteeing the good faith of and insuring a welcome and a proper opportunity to the bona-fide foreign student.

The fact that foreign students under the new immigration law will be admitted outside of the quota regulations, makes this service, according to Dr. Duggan, a vital one. So far as possible, visiting students, like the immigrants under the new arrangements, will make their entrance sure by submitting their proper claims to consular and other American officers abroad, on forms in English, German, French, and Spanish, already prepared by the institute. The vexatious delays which have frequently held up students at Ellis Island thus will be obviated by a system of education liaison between American and foreign universities through the institute, which also represents the educational relations of the League of Nations in this country.

SWEDEN BUYS RAILS IN RUHR  
STOCKHOLM, May 15 (Special Correspondence).—The Swedish State Railways have contracted for the purchase of 8000 tons of rails from the Thyssen works in the Ruhr. These works buy their iron ore from Sweden.

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## THE RADIO PAGE

Special Transformers for the Reflexes

## ALTERED HONEYCOMB COIL USED AS SECONDARY OF TRANSFORMER

Efficient Transformer of Air Core Type, Compact and Easily Made, to Be Used in Reflex Series

Meet some little friends that you will have occasion to work with for some time to come, for these little fellows will be used in all the reflex sets we are going to explain for construction, on this page. They may look difficult to make, but they are the easiest we have ever handled.

These will be called the "special transformers." The problem was to get an efficient transformer of the air core type that would still be very compact and easy to construct. Various forms were tried, and it finally narrowed down to spiderwebs from among the existing forms.

Still we felt that something better was possible, and after several experiments hit upon this type. We took a 75-turn honeycomb coil and unwound 10 turns, leaving 65 turns. This substitutes the secondary of the transformer. Around this we wrapped a piece of fibre cardboard, or strong bristol board cut to the width of the coil, and held it in place by wrapping the primary tightly directly over it.

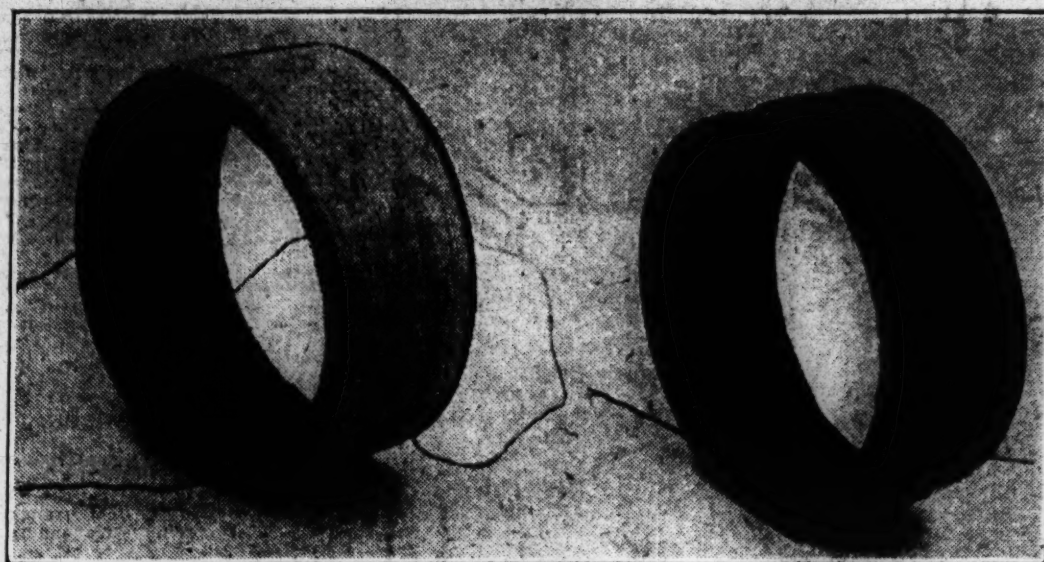
This winding is held in place with cotton. The transformer is then left we used 40 turns of No. 28 D. C. wire for the primary and for the one on the right we used 5 turns, although this is open to experiment. We have used up to 10 with good results.

Care should be used in winding transformer number one so that the cardboard is left wide enough to handle all the turns put thereon. Better to cut it too wide and trim down afterward than to cut it too narrow and discover that you have more turns

## IDENTIFYING PLAN IS SET BY A. R. R. L.

A new system of identifying messages relayed by members of the American Radio Relay League is announced in the June number of QST, the official publication of this organization of amateurs. In explaining the plan, F. H. Schnell, traffic manager, says:

Beginning at midnight on the first day of each year, a new series of numbers shall be started at each station. This series is to cover the en-



These Two Transformers Will Be Used in the Series of Reflex Sets to Be Described on This Page. The Secondaries Consist of Honeycomb Coils With the Primaries Wrapped Over Them. Fiber or Bristol Board is Used for Insulation and Mechanical Strength. They Are Very Compact and Efficient.

tire year. (For the year 1924, the new system shall become effective at midnight June 30-July 1.)

Only at stations at which messages are filed or originated shall numbers be assigned. The original number assigned to each message shall be used throughout by the intermediate stations relaying the message. No new number shall be assigned by any other station. The original number should reach the addressee just as it left the station of origin.

It will be an easy matter to trace a message of this kind by putting out a general call for information on IAW's message No. 43. Everybody handling it will be able to identify it without the slightest difficulty.

## World Radio Exhibition to Be Held in Vienna

By Special Cable

BECAUSE of growing interest in radioing in Austria, officials of the Vienna Autumn Fair which will be held here from September 5 to 12, announce today the inclusion of a radio exhibition on an international basis.

This first radio exhibition in Austria will bring together the latest developments in radio apparatus and will provide public performances.

an amplifier. I have a 22 plate variable condenser, a couple and the usual grid leak. I use 45 volts on the detector and 225 extra volts for the amplifier. I have an 85-foot aerial around the molding of the room and down the hall, but have been unable to get any other station than WEA, whose towers are visible from my windows. Even after cutting my aerial down to three feet I still get WEAF all over the dial. When this station is off I can get WOR and WJZ distinctly. How can I make my set more selective?—B. R. Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Ans.) You are in an unfortunate location. You likely have a single circuit set, and these are notorious for their broad tuning. A wave trap may help you, but in such a position only a super selective set seems to be of any real advantage. We are experimenting with a set that so far shows great selectivity and sensitivity and should be ready about the 7th of June. This will be worthy of your consideration.

## FAIR RADIO RATES TO GERMANY URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—A protest against an increase in radio letter rates to Germany and to increase to England is made by J. W. Mason, president of the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce, Inc., of New York City to the Radio Corporation of America. The letter, in part, follows:

"In view of the fact that you do not have to provide a wire, but utilize the air, I fail to see why a greater charge is made in one case than in the other. I am sure it would be your desire that members of this organization should think you are unduly discriminating against Germany in matters affecting business with that country."

## ITALY HEARS LAFAYETTE

EASTON, Pa., May 27 (AP)—Santagell Mario of Milan, Italy, has informed the Lafayette College radio station, 370, that he heard it recently when it was calling Station K&B at Nice, France. The Italian card is the thirty-eighth card received by the Lafayette station this year from foreign operators. Nine different countries, seven of them off of the North American Continent, are included. They are Italy, France, England, Mexico, Cuba, New Zealand, Canada, Porto Rico, and one card from a ship station in the North Atlantic.

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## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

For Tuesday, June 3

A most interesting talk is promised us from KDKA on this date by Prof. Percival R. Hunt, head of the English department, University of Pittsburgh, on "The Contemporary Novel: Six Years After the War." This is a good time to check up on just what has been the trend of the American and English novels that have been issued since the war. When one thinks back over the novels that came with the difficult adjustment period of the first two or three years after the war and then sees how today we are returning to the novel that tries to have some little bit of a message of good in it, it is time to be grateful that the worst of the days of impossible literature seem to be over.

Plenty of bands today, folks, plenty of bands. We start with the White Star Dominion, S. Doric band and go to the Philadelphia Police Department band. The first is from CKAC and the second from WIP. Then come some more of those Shriners' bands from Kansas City. The rear is brought up by the military band from WFO and the 159th Infantry Band from KGO.

WGY will give us a talk on cooking on the electric range, by courtesy of the Society for Electrical Development. This is the electrical age, and the general use of electric ranges may not be far distant as soon as cheaper power is available. In fact, getting back to radio and its high frequency, there are now under discussion methods of using high frequency currents to cook with instead of the familiar hand element we see on the electric toaster or grill. Wait until this comes. This same station will have a talk by George H. Derry, assistant professor of Union College, on "The Challenge of America to the Youth of Tomorrow." In line with so much of the "Revolt of Youth" activity this should offer some more material to those who would contemplate the progress of this movement.

## Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 3  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (430 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.  
6:30 p. m.—Rex Battle and his concert orchestra.  
7:30 p. m.—English musical program by orchestra of White Star Dominion Line S. Doric.  
8:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith and his orchestra.  
WGT, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (360 Meters)  
1 p. m.—Music and address, "Cooking on the Electric Range," courtesy of Society for Electrical Development.  
3:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the instrumental Trio of Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.  
7:45 p. m.—Address, "The Challenge of America to the Youth of Tomorrow," Assistant Prof. George H. Derry, Union College, Schenectady.  
8 p. m.—Musical play, "The Belle of Beauvais," by students of Gloverville High School; a musical play in two acts, libretto by David Stevens, music by Louis Adolphe Corneil; Leland S. Graves, director.

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LONDON DISCUSSES  
POLISH REFORMS

Polish Legation Counselor Says  
Bank's Reserve Increases—  
Unemployment Is Less

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 15.—Poland was the subject of the evening at a "trade dinner" given here recently by the Old Colony Club. The chief speaker was Hilson Young, who was one of the two "advisers" who recently assisted Poland to reform her finances and issue the new currency which came into circulation at the beginning of this month.

After Mr. Young had given his hearers a brief account of the recent history of Poland and described some of the problems which lay before its rulers, and the Polish Minister in London had referred to the ties which bound and he hoped would continue to bind Great Britain and Poland together, Mr. Ciechanowski, Counselor of the Polish Legation in London gave a summary of the reforms which have recently been carried out in Poland. He declared that the budget estimates showed a credit balance for the whole of 1924, that the note printing press had been stopped in February and Government borrowing given up.

Private subscribers in Poland to the new Bank of Poland had taken up 92 per cent of the shares, leaving to the Treasury only 8 per cent, instead of 40 per cent as had been expected. Mr. Ciechanowski added that the bank's reserve of foreign currencies had been increased from \$2,500,000 in January to \$20,000,000 in March, in spite of the additional burden of stabilizing the Polish mark which the country was just then going through.

The capital levy, Mr. Ciechanowski said, had so far yielded 78,000,000 zlotys (1 zloty nominally equals 1 gold franc and the value stands today at 22 to 21). This is 30,000,000 zlotys more than the official estimate. The yield of this tax for the whole year is estimated at 350,000,000 zlotys. Meanwhile the first Polish foreign loan has been negotiated in Italy. The amount of the loan was 100,000,000 gold lire, bearing interest at 7 per cent. The issue of this loan was, it is stated, oversubscribed fivefold.

The Polish railways, Mr. Ciechanowski continued, have been organized as an autonomous enterprise and "gold" tariffs introduced, with the result that the railways are now on a paying basis. Special railway bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent have been issued to the value of 100,000,000 zlotys, 10,000,000 of which have been taken up by the public.

A contract has been given to the French group for the construction of the new Polish port at Gdynia and the work is to be completed within the next two years; payment being spread over six years. This port, Mr. Ciechanowski declared, is in no sense to be regarded as a rival, but as a complement, to Danzig, the relations of which city with Poland—formerly bad—were, he said, improving.

Finally Mr. Ciechanowski said that since the beginning of the year the number of state employees had been reduced by 29,000 and it was intended to reduce them by a further 30,000. It was not clear from Mr. Ciechanowski's statement whether this reduction was in part due to the transference of the railways from state management. The total unemployment, however, decreased between January and March from 113,000 to 97,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,  
WANTS TO ESTABLISH  
TELEPHONE SYSTEM

JAMAICA, B. W. I., May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The Jamaica Government is now advertising for tenders to establish and operate a modern telephone system and exchange within an area of some 78 square miles, consisting of the newly constituted corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew, population some 120,000. The license will run for 40 years, and will be an exclusive one, giving the licensee the sole right to establish a public telephone within the area named, but requiring them to provide for the use of their lines in conjunction with any trunk or all-island telephone system which the Government decides on establishing. To secure "reasonable" rates for the public, the Government will legislate to establish a telephone charges committee to regulate these rates.

There is a telephone company (local) operating at present in a part of the area, under a license dating

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## Cathedral and Street Scene in Venezuelan Capital



from 1893 to 1924 (Feb. 1), but its rights are not exclusive. It is open to tender for the new system. Full particulars of conditions and guarantees can be had from The Crown Agents in London, 14 Millbank Street, S. W., or from the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica. Tenders must be sent in by Aug. 1, this year.

Taken along with the street reconstruction, completion of the underground sewerage, and the enormous increase of the water supply that the Hermitage Dam will provide, the new telephone service will help materially in fittingly equipping Kingston. The dam, located in the hills at a spot about 13 miles from Kingston, will be constructed to store 500,000,000 gallons.

ROYALTIES ATTEND  
THANKSGIVING SERVICE  
AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 27.—A great Empire Day thanksgiving service was held on Sunday at the Wembley stadium in the presence of the King and Queen and a concourse of nearly 100,000 people. Before the actual service began massed military bands 600 strong played alternately with 300 drums and fifes and 100 Highland pipers. A choir of 3000 voices occupied one end of the stadium, providing a magnificent volume of sound for anthems and hymns.

The procession included representatives of various organizations, such as the Metropolitan Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Yeoman Warders of the Tower, Chelsea Pensioners, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, all headed by Dominion standards. Following these came an ecclesiastical procession, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops and clergy of London. The archbishop gave an address, every word of which was clearly audible over the vast stadium through loud speakers. The whole service was also radio-cast throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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MRS. SMUTS APPEALS  
TO AFRICAN WOMEN

Government Not Perfect, but It  
Did Seek Whole-Heartedly  
the Welfare of South Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 24 (Special Correspondence).—Upon the dissolution of Parliament, and on the eve of her departure for Pretoria, Mrs. Jan Smuts, wife of the Prime Minister, issued a stirring appeal to the women of South Africa through the columns of the Cape Argus.

She spoke of the fact that the South African Party was facing a stiff fight, for this year, unlike former election years, there would be no three-cornered fight. The pact, consisting of the Labor Party and the Nationalists, formed a solid opposition. Many people thought a new Government would be quite a good thing. She did not say that the South African Party Government had been perfect. It was only human, and as such had made mistakes. But the fact remained that it was the best Government under the circumstances, and had brought the country through trying times, through a time of war, rebellion, revolution, strikes, drought, locusts, and pests of all kinds. The South African Party had no other object in view than the welfare of South Africa.

It was sometimes claimed that as the South African Party and the Unionist Party had amalgamated, no fault could be found with the pact. But there was no comparison. The difference between the South African

Party and the Unionist Party was at all times so slight, that if you did not know which belonged to which you could scarcely tell by their aims and objects, as they were so alike.

Between the Nationalist and Labor parties, however, there was a vast difference. Labor stood for Socialism and equality in everything, while the other stood for the Republican flag. Their only object in uniting was to break up the South African Party.

They wanted to rule, and the interest of the country was subordinate to that. South African women should clearly understand what each party stood for, and support the one that was best for the country. The one that she felt was standing altogether, and first and foremost, for the welfare of the country, was the South African Party. It was true that women had not yet the vote, but they could do much through right influence and by getting the men to vote.

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VENEZUELAN DIGNITY-SHELVED  
IN DEALING WITH OIL COMPANIES

Profound Governmental Ceremonies Fail to Obtain When  
Petroleum Matter Is Under Consideration

By WALLACE THOMPSON

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 1.—Venezuela is Latin-America of the Latin-Americans to paraphrase a famous bon mot. By which it may be taken that they are the most charming people imaginable to meet and talk with, and that they are at the same time deeply concerned with one great quest, of an opportunity to get the better, in one way or another, of the haughty foreigner.

It may be taken also as meaning that they have imposed upon themselves a powerful dictatorship, a Government which achieves peace at any cost, and at the same time they have the most lofty and beautiful idealism which, however, as history shows, would express itself in another dictatorship if this one were overthrown. Or that, having political hegemony, they have mixed the economic past, present and future so inextricably with that political hegemony that peace has come to mean the apparent strangulation of business and political and fiscal chaos the great hope of all simple business men, because it would leave business alone.

All this is Latin-American, and all this is Venezuela. The government has adapted itself with astonishing and delightful effectiveness to the problems of the new era of petroleum development here, and at the same time has preserved intact the most elaborate and clumsy system of registration and espionage on the foreigner which was ever invented in the cloisters of any Phillip II in history.

**Oil Companies Revered**  
Registration, questioning, hours of waiting in lines to bow profoundly to officials and to pay them diminutive sums of money for colored stamps to put on your passport—all this survives, to the great development of the much esteemed characteristic of patience. It happens in every port of Venezuela, almost in every town, for at every turn you sign papers giving your name, "professing" and the place to which you go. And yet at the same identical moment all this is being cast glibly to the winds through the special and friendly consideration which is being given to everything and everybody connected with the oil business.

There is a mail censorship, and all letters coming into or leaving the country are subject to delay and careful perusal, but at that very time all letters bearing the card of any well known foreign business house, bank or oil company goes through without a moment's delay. It is all significant and typical, as is the life of this capital. Here one sees really great paintings, encouraged, as painting has ever been, under the dictatorship. Names to be written high in the hall of fame, in this very generation, sign pictures here. Cristobal Rojas, and Arturo Michelena, both now passed on, are of this very time and hour, the former a painter of rare genius, whose great canvases breathe inspiration in vast masses of paint and intense understanding of human emotion, the latter a great technician, student and pupil of Jean Paul Laurens.

**Canvases Well Displayed**  
Their canvases hang in the churches of the capital and in its public buildings, reminders of the golden ages when painters were patronized by great princes, and thus could paint, as these men painted under the dictatorship with a living and comfort for their art, such as no republic has ever yet learned how to give.

Then today there is the modern, youthful genius, Tito Salas, pupil of Zuloaga, and yet a master of his own technique. He has painted great things, one, the triptych in the Capitol here, literally one of the finest of modern murals. It is of Bolivar, the great liberator, the panels are left and right showing first Bolivar's oath, on the Capitol hill in Rome, to devote himself to the liberation of his country from Spain, the other the catalogue with the smoke of its tall candles floating off into visions of yet vaster conquests.

The central panel is a vast canvas full twenty-feet high and ten feet wide, with Bolivar sitting his horse watching the passing files of his army marching over the massive rocks and heights of their own Andes into Colombia for that great feat of their penetration over the snows to Peru. Mass and color and splendor.

**WHEAT INQUIRY EXTENDED**  
WINNIPEG, Man., May 22 (Special Correspondence).—The inquiry into the grain trade of Canada which is now being conducted by a royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government is to be extended to England. Dean W. J. Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, a member of the commission, is now en route to England to endeavor to ascertain the opinion of British traders regarding the quality of the Canadian wheat, and also whether there is any complaint as a result of the mixing in the private elevators of Canada.

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A. G. Fraser to Head  
Gold Coast College

New Institution a Microcosm of  
Africa's Education Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16.—Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, recently, the Rev. A. G. Fraser, principal of the new Gold Coast University College, said:

It was the manner in which Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, the Negro leader who has gained such high honors in America, put before me the urgent needs of education in West Africa which made me feel it my duty to accept the position of principal of the new University College which the Gold Coast Government is establishing near Accra.

Mr. Fraser was on the eve of his departure for seven weeks in Ceylon where he will finish up his work as principal of Trinity College, Kandy, one of the finest educational centers in the East, with which he has been connected for 20 years. He continued:

At Kandy, where we have boys of all races in India and Ceylon and from Uganda and Siam as well, we range from the kindergarten to the London University intermediate standard. I hope to be able to cover even more ground in the new college, so that with a kindergarten at one end we may go on to a real university at the other end and also add a teachers' training college. The institution must be a microcosm of the whole of the educational needs of Africa.

When the new University College, which is costing over \$1,000,000 and is situated at Achimota, outside Accra, on a site of four square miles, is opened, it will no longer be necessary for Africans who are desirous of obtaining education in all its branches to leave Africa. There are few men more likely to develop it on the right lines than Mr. Fraser, a Scotsman who is a born educationalist. After being a traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement, he worked with the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, before going to Ceylon 20 years ago. A feature of his work there has been the manner in which he has welded the boys of varying races and religion into a body devoted to true Christian ideals and service.

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## A Mediterranean Zigzag

By HAROLD SPEARMAN

III  
Cyprus

"HOPE today we do not find such savages as at Mersina," remarks my bumptious Rumanian cabin-mate as the Paradiso puffs around a rocky corner of the island of Cyprus. "I assure you that all they wished at Mersina was bakshesh. They will kiss hand and foot for a Turkish pound. Their greed is something enormous. I will tell you an experience."

But the Paradiso rounds its corner, and here before us is the harbor of Larnaka with its buildings reflecting their light tones into the shadows, and here is the circle of hills back of the town. Surprisingly alike, many of these cities of the far-Mediterranean.

The young American relief workers, who embarked at Mersina, wish to go ashore with the rest of us. But no. "You are too freshly from Turkey," rules the bewhiskered gentleman who represents the port control. "We cannot allow."

A burst of laughter rises from American throats. "Do you think we want to steal your island?"

The control smiles pleasantly, for America is a great country. "No, certainly not. Nevertheless we cannot allow," he adds.

So the foursome—Frye of Harvard, the staid Miss Dickey, Miss "Sorbonne" of that ilk, and I, spring lightly or stumble, as is our wont, into one of the small boats which swarm like water bugs beside the Paradiso, and depart for a scant half hour's investigation of the shore.

Cyprus has an area of 3584 square miles and contains 250,000 inhabitants. At some far distant time—even before the legendary history of the Phrygians and Trojans began—the island was undoubtedly connected by an isthmus with the mainland of Asia Minor, for it is traversed by ranges of mountains which run parallel with the great Taurus range that looms up beyond the foothills of Mersina.

### A Turbidity History

Its immediate history is one of perpetual turmoil and subjugation. "What language do you speak here?" I ask the boatman. "All language," he replies—representing a state of affairs which will seldom be found in any but a much-conquered nation. Many of the Cypriote natives, indeed, speak a smattering of Greek, French, English, Turkish, Arabic, and Russian!

Apparently it was not always thus. An Egyptian papyrus of about 1100 B. C. tells us that one, Amenhotep, a Theban priest who came to Cyprus on a Phoenician ship, was not able to make himself understood to the natives in Phoenician! (But at the same time we must not forget the American in a Paris restaurant who asked his waiter, "Parlez vous français, gargon?" and the other's answer, "Not an American kind, monsieur.")

It is, however, at least tolerably certain that Sargon, king of the Assyrians, captured Cyprus in 715 B. C. Ten years later came an invasion by the Persians; and in 480 B. C. 150 Cypriote ships with crews complete were drafted into the great Persian fleet for service under Xerxes against the Greeks.

The Greeks turned the tables by taking Cyprus shortly after. Then followed the Persians, the Greeks again, independence, Alexander the Great, Ptolemy I. Rome (with Cato and Cicero as proconsuls), and in 45 A. D. Saul of Tarsus, who had now changed his name, and carried a message of greater power than all these.

The domination of the island by foreigners continued. The East Roman Empire, the Arabs, Richard of the Lion Heart, the Knights Templar, the Venetian Republic, the Turks, and now, the administration by the British.

This rather astounding march of nations has left distinct traces upon the language of Cyprus. While the natives habitually speak a modern Greek, their speech still retains many examples of the Greek of the Iliad, of the French and Italian of the Middle Ages, and of Turkish.

### Larnaka

Arriving by the inevitable small boat at the landing stage, we engaged a cab and drove through the town which stretches over the flat site of the ancient Phoenician town of Kition—no trace of which remains. The modern avenues are broad and well shaded by magnificent pepper trees whose fern-like leaf-groups spray charmingly out like green foam into the blue of the Mediterranean sky.

We drive out to the famous government salt lakes which lie half a mile beyond the town. The water has dried off, leaving the salt upon the white surface of the ground glittering in intolerable brightness under the sky. A small caravan—donkeys laden with salt bags—crosses across the nearer lake, as vividly black against the glaring whiteness as silhouettes cut from black velvet. A flashing memory from something in the Arabian Nights. All Baba, perhaps.

When we descend from the carriage near the landing stage, we ascertain that Cyprus has one thing of its own. It has its own currency—although even that bears the profiles of the rulers of England. We have no money of Cyprus, so we present a Turkish pound to the driver. He utters a howl of protest. "This—only two bob eight!"

Gradually, with the help of an enormous crowd that gathers, we elicit the information that a Turkish pound is in value less than we have promised the driver. Unfortunately, we have in our pockets only some more Turkish pounds. To give him all of a second one would be unethical. How to get it changed into Turkish money! We don't want the change of Cyprus, for that is good only upon the island itself.

A youth who speaks somewhat better English than the others steers the Turkish bill and dashes up the street.

"He find," someone assures us. But at the same moment the Paradiso lying half a mile out in the harbor, emits a faint, warning bell. Leaving Frye to wait for the change, we turn and assist Miss Dickey, who is not a fast walker, toward the small boat at the end of the pier. We arrive at the small boat and lower Miss Dickey into it. Miss Sorbonne and I follow. The boatmen cast off; and now, holding to the pier only by boat hooks—which in this case are also tent-hooks—we await Frye.

Three minutes pass. Four, five, six. We hear a rumor that the youth who went after the change has absconded. "Perhaps he must go for the money to another city," says Miss Sorbonne, curling her soft lip a little scornfully. Whatever manner of place this is, it certainly is not Paris.

At last Frye comes on the run, jumps the gap between the boat and the dock, and we are off, racing down the wind with the port gunwale just slapping the sea.

A few moments later, we clamber exultantly aboard the Paradiso. But the Paradiso only sighs and rolls gently over to her other side. She has just decided not to leave for another full hour.

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## Bringing Home the Wash

RESTFULNESS lies in the contemplation of the direct simplicity of peasant life. Laborious, from the American point of view, to be sure, but how free from all the complex mechanisms of American life, created in the hope of saving time. In Italian peasant life, time does not matter.

How simple is this matter of the wash! No waiting about for a laundry boy who does not arrive. No fussing over a bundle which does not return when promised, or proves to have the

way. At the end of day they will be gathered up, and with trays of fresh clean clothes on their heads, the women who have spent their wash-day in the fresh air and sunshine in merry converse with their friends, will return to their little stone houses. The erect and stately carriage, gained by this constant balancing of weights on the head, is something to be envied. The old women will go about in the most unconcerned manner balancing a heavy water jar, or even a load of hay. While a peasant girl, striding along straight as an arrow under the weight of a great decorative copper water jar, with her strong fine body, her rich color, topped by the warm gleam of copper in the sunlight, is a thing of beauty.

## Those Little Anglo-Indians

By GEORGE CECIL

THE English child who is born in India, though its parents are as white as the driven snow, is—to all intents and purposes—a little Indian. Long before baby has learned to talk, it lisps the Hindustani equivalent for Papa and Mamma and its earliest chatter is framed in the same language. A few years later the odds are that its habits and ideas have become more Oriental than European. "Why?" is your query. O surprised and scandalized reader. Because mother's joy is brought up amongst native servants. The "ayah" talks to, and admonishes, her charge in Hindustani, the other colored domestics following suit. In all probability the headstrong one will, despite dire threats, play with the black children, even preferring their undesirable society to that of boys and girls of its own nationality.

And the result? More or less unprintable.

### The Misguided "Ayah"

The "ayah," though often a devoted nurse, mistakes pampering for kindness. When obstreperous Baby, as the result of a bad temper, bellows and kicks, Moti (in India most women and cats are named Moti, meaning "pearl"), instead of forcibly correcting the self-willed creature, spoils it. Or, worse still, she quiets the fractious infant with a tiny opium pill, a spiteful

ITALY abounds in interesting gateways. Here in the ancient Etruscan town of Orvieto there are many, dating from Roman days on to the Middle Ages. The memory of the fierce old times hangs over them still—in their great thickness, in the immense blocks of stone piled so solidly one on another. No wonder they withstood the assaults of armies, of flame and sword and catapult, so valiantly. One feels that even now at any minute a drawbridge might be pulled up and great gates clang shut. Instead of which a peaceful peasant strolls in leisurely fashion through the deep archway, accompanied by his little brother, the patient, burden-bearing donkey; while below spreads a serene pattern of valley and hill, olive grove and red-roofed farm, glowing under the clear light of the Italian sky.

There are three alternatives. One can hire a half-caste nurse, who, if she is a shade better than the "ayah," teaches the child to speak a frightful jargon entitled "chi-chi." This quaint dialect consists of misplaced English words pronounced with a most appalling accent, which in after years cannot be shaken off. It clings like a burr; like 50,000 burrs rolled into one. Nor is it easy to obtain the services of a half-caste nurse, for she comes of a race which hates work in any shape or form.

The second alternative is to import a nurse from England. This, however, is a costly undertaking in more ways than one, for, apart from the high wages demanded and the cost of her passage to India, she probably will marry the first white man who aspires to her heart and hand. Consequently, those who can afford the luxury, and who can nerve themselves to the wrench, send their children to England soon after they are short-coated. Sometimes the mother accompanies them, returning to India and her husband, upon the babe being installed in their new home, and periodically visiting them to see how they are getting on.

As may be imagined, the semi-detached message is extremely expensive and as the father (who pays the piper) rarely leaves India, he scarcely knows his Jacks and Jills by sight.

Schools in India. Anglo-Indian parents who are unable to have their children brought up at "Home" send them to a local school, or to an establishment in one of the various "hill stations." Such schools, however, leave a good deal to be desired, for they are packed with half-castes, while the tone is anything but desirable. So unpromising is the material that few public school and university men care to teach them, unless, of course, they are unhappy devils who, having failed at all trades, cannot afford to be particular.

Nor are the girls' schools much better, owing to the class of pupil to be found there. And even under the most favorable conditions, the child becomes hopelessly Indianized. At first this may not be particularly noticeable. But when the Indian-reared boys and girls are old enough to go out into the world, the difference between an English and an Anglo-Indian upbringing is too evident.

Compensations. Although living in India has become, comparatively dear, children who are brought up there enjoy certain luxuries which would be denied them in England—unless they have had the forethought to choose their parents wisely. They may, for example, ride to their hearts' content, ponies being more or less cheap, while the wages of the "sais" (native groom) are far from being exorbitant. Tennis generally may be had for the asking. Many a little Anglo-Indian, in short, is an excellent shot; and a kicking pony cannot unseat him. But in other respects—well, alas and alack.

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## Big and Little Business in Vienna

By MAX NETTLAU

Special Correspondence  
Vienna

AUSTRIA is still teeming with problems and crises which as rapidly as they spring up, appear to vanish; but very soon creep up in another form, a sure sign that none of the evils has been really stopped. A three weeks' complete strike of 22,000 banking clerks—such as occurred here in February and March—would under normal conditions have been felt as an unheard of event, but it was accepted unquestioningly after several complete postal strikes, telephone and telegraph suspension, weeks without newspapers in September, 1922. The bank managers did some work themselves, money circulated by postal checks, much business was shifted abroad and the outcome of the strike was a foregone conclusion, both parties obtaining part of what they had been fighting for, at no loss to the clerks whose salaries were paid throughout and at some loss to the banks which will recoup themselves by extending banking hours until 3.30 p. m., the old hours of business.

Dismissal of Clerks. This strike got its real impulse from the uncertain fate of great numbers of provisional clerks, engaged during the period of the valuta turmoil and of the enormous increase of financial transactions concomitant to the breakdown, the liquidation, and the hazardous creation of new fortunes. Banks and private bankers then sprouted forth like mushrooms and clerks multiplied and organized themselves, the old and the new, from top to bottom in their hierarchy. They wished to secure the definite engagement of all the provisionals. Now a clerk definitely engaged cannot be dismissed unless the majority of the councillors, half of whom are clerks, agree.

Consequently the working expenses of banks, and of industrial establishments as well, are stationary, if not increasing (salaries were raised 5 per cent by the strike), while business is diminishing. The complication of the manifold state and municipal taxes which watch and waylay almost every transaction requires staffs of specialists to do this unproductive work which public officials, notoriously watch and control, but where the de-

tail work of calculation is more and more shifted to the taxpayer. Loans and Mortgages. Such factors and no doubt other factors also raised banking credits to industry to ruinous heights. While in pre-war times the state bank charged 4 to 5 per cent, and the other banks about 1 per cent more, at present the national bank charges 9 per cent, the large banks 3 to 6 per cent more, to which such a variety of new additional expenses is added, that 18 to 25 per cent is the annual interest charged by the great banks. Moreover, these are inaccessible to many small merchants and manufacturers who can only obtain money from small banks or private bankers, who charge 60 to 70 per cent and more. Mortgages are charged 30 to 50 per cent a year.

As money is so scarce, industries cannot be enlarged, the machinery cannot be modernized, general progress is impossible and everything works into the hands of those concerns which by foreign capital and other exceptional facilities are already in the first rank. Equal conditions of labor (wages and hours), equal taxation, equal working expenses, all these social elements out of private reach, increase this differentiation as they weigh more heavily on the weaker concerns.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Interior Decoration and Silver

New York  
Special Correspondence

**A**S TIME rushes forward, life's background necessarily deepens, each generation spreading its achievement on the face of the expanding world. In every generation men say truly, "never before have the sources of art been so rich." They might add as truly, "and never again will they be so meager," for the years that are coming will be heirs of all which has come down to us and to it will be added what we ourselves find out and do.

In studying the interiors and the harmonizing silver by the Gorham Company which have been on exhibition during May at the Art Center, one feels how numerous, how richly varied and how adaptable are the sources from which the designers have drawn, and also how greatly present work, because of its fertility and freshness, is enriching the derivations of the future.

Into the main gallery five rooms have been built and each one shows how a home today may select from the past a decorative motif and from it develop a new composition. Not mainly the motif but the working out of the motif, the new thing, engages our interest.

## A Queen Anne Library

This matter is strikingly exemplified in the Queen Anne library done by Miss Gheen Inc. The furniture and silver are delightfully harmonious and complementary, but they are not mimickingly confined to the forms of the Queen Anne period. For instance, a Louis XV clock of Chinese derivation stands tall and obelisk-like in one corner, and the silver is not "Queen Anne," but modern—and it is not only much lovelier than the English designs of the early eighteenth century, but more consonant with the lines of the furniture of that period.

It was this matter of harmonizing the silver with the room, of finding the same or complementary lines and surfaces which engaged the attention of the decorator and gives a particular value to the exhibit. Silver has again become the vogue, and we are grateful for this exposition of how to choose it wisely in relation to our interiors and how to group it effectively in relation to its own design.

Walnut was the wood of the Queen Anne period, and the beauty of its texture was revealed by polished surfaces which replaced the heavy carvings of the oak period. The strong, gracious curve of the cabriole leg grew into popularity and inverted-bowl turned above claw or ball feet. It is seemingly, then, that silver in such surroundings should find its interest in simple surfaces whose charm lies in curves, planes, and reflections. This sympathy of contour is beautifully achieved by Miss Gheen. Furthermore, the gleam and flash of the silver in this room is like that of white diamonds among amber and chalcidony.

One of the very beautiful pieces is a settee with tied X-shaped cushions and upholstered in a mouse-colored fabric sumptuously embroidered with a large design of flowers and leaves in browns, blues, yellow and white. This hand-worked fabric is duplicated in the curtains which are hung without a valance with a silk molding which corresponds to the stretchers of the settee. There is a high-backed chair rich with marquetry, two pie-crust tables and a fine walnut tray table. The clock of Chinese derivation from the time of Louis XV, of black and gold lacquer, finds companionship in a pair of amusing Chinese dogs of green and tawny porcelain and two creamy Chinese vases surmounted by black figures. The electric light sconces are fascinating, showing the long sinuous curve of a strange bird's neck, terminating in his out-thrust head with open bill. The color scheme of the room is admirably summed up in the painting of a dusky Moor with a white parrot showing a red-tipped crest, and a white and tawny spaniel.

## A French Dining Room

Mrs. Kenneth Torrance has done a French dining room of no special period. Much of the table silver, however, which is at once exquisite and stately, is of the Maitland design, always distinguishable by its border of red and white glass; the pale wood of the chairs with their corn-colored upholstery and the pale harmonizing consoles are very French as is the soft powder-blue of the walls and the harmoniously faded carpet. The blooming hyacinths, however—pink, mauve, blue, white—which bring into the room the feeling of a garden just outside and set all the colors within singing, are an American touch.

The dining table is of great interest and is particularly satisfying to the eye which finds a round table too restless, a square one too obvious, a rectangular design too extreme, and the usual oblong monotonous. This top



Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Such a French Dining-Room as This Would Give Pleasure in an American Home  
The Apartment Does Not Represent One Period but the Charm of Several, and Then Throws Over the Result an American Gayety. The Decorator Is Miss Gheen, Inc., and the Silver Is by the Gorham Company

is in the main oblong but the extended leaves are curved in and then out again in a manner pleasing to follow. Moreover, the surface is very delicately marbled showing on near view thin veins of yellow in its dark brown. At a distance this produces merely an effect of curiously mellow color.

## A Jacobean Dining Room

This room by McBurney and Underwood reaches back to a remoter social mood than do the others. We find ourselves with dark oak and rough plaster. The silver is heavy and elaborately hand-tooled. It is displayed not on the dining table but on the open shelves of an interesting and massive cabinet, where its grouping expresses the individuality of each piece and the harmony between them. On the top shelf stands a fish platter alone; on the next shelf two fine jugs lead the eyes outward; below them, still with spreading lines, are placed two cream jugs between which rises the top of a truly wonderful loving cup of splendid proportions and ornament which dominates the lower shelf between two bowls flanked by two large candlesticks. The design of this cup belongs to the year 1650. The symmetry, the restfulness, the integrity of the arrangement is worthy of the intrinsic beauty of the pieces and expresses the dignity of the apartment.

Over the stone mantel hangs a contemporary portrait of Queen Elizabeth, quite simple and girlish; and opposite her, above a fine old chest with ball and claw feet is spread on the wall an authentic Gobelin tapestry. The iron sconces are a fine touch and with their humorous camel-

like heads add a note of naïveté to the rather solemn room, which, otherwise, acquires its only gaiety from the red velvet of the chairs with their low twisted legs and the matching runner which spans the old gate-leg dining table.

## A Late Colonial Room

Here the walls become not only a background but a decorative feature. The paper is a warm gray and ornamented with two motives arranged directly over one another and separated by a conventional figure. The designs represent a man under a tree and a woman milking a cow. The landscape behind them gives a touch of apple-green which is charming against the gray. A single candle burns in each sconce against an oblong mirror framed in pewter. The dining table is a beautiful Sheraton of mahogany and satin wood, as is a corner console. The sideboard is a Sheraton piece in red mahogany and decorously carries its lovely burden of Edgeworth silver. In choosing this

period Miss Ruth L. Sparks has approached particularly close to the American heart and taste.

Standing within the modern breakfast room by Miss Agnes Bowman we give ourselves a shake as if to get rid of clinging impressions and so to come freshly to an altogether different atmosphere. Shadows from the days of Tudors and Stuarts, from the times of the Grand Monarque, and of colonial opening are in the way when they creep into a setting so modern in feeling. True, this room borrows from directory styles but it transmutes them exuberantly. The deep-salmon pink chairs with their black ornaments, the ivory and green side table (directoire though it is) the black and green candle sconces against the gray landscape paper and the dynamic lines of



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the silver service, which is of the Etruscan design, and even the red geraniums and the pink peonies which live and sing together with resolving dissonances, all express a generation afraid of nothing but dullness and gifted to say vividly new things that are worth while.

## An Expert Porcelain Restorer

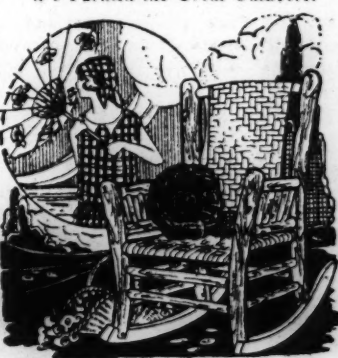
**N**OW and again a new career for women is discovered. Today in London there is a young woman, Miss Sylvia Gye, who is engaged in the occupation of restoring priceless enamel and porcelain. To the uninitiated this would seem to be merely a matter of rivetting together broken bits, but the work entails entirely different methods. It is an exclusive art.

Two valuable pieces of Colebrookdale porcelain smashed into 68 bits! Restoration seemed hopeless, but under the skilled fingers of Miss Gye the minute pieces were put together again, and the vase appeared as perfect as it was originally. "Tiny flower petals and fragments of small leaves, in fact every detail of the two original Colebrookdale pieces was restored so that the accident seemed incredible. The alabaster handle of the vase was entirely renewed; the delicate flowers carved precisely as they were in the first place. Even recoloring was exact. And now that the two pieces are whole again, they can be used and cleaned as usual. There are no unsightly rivets used in the restoration—only the materials from which Colebrookdale is made. Miss Gye's success is a striking example of what a woman may do when she makes use of the sensitive touch of her fingers, and combines this gift with limitless patience and exhaustive knowledge of art.

When the inspiration came to follow this unusual career, Miss Gye found that her path to success was strewn with impediments. Only a few men could, or would teach her the methods of this technical art-trade. Private lessons and long hours of practice were necessary, but she persisted in attaining proficiency in her chosen work. From the beginning it proved to be an absorbing occupation. She regards each task of restoration as a bit of exacting work of art. Monotony is entirely absent, for she is never called upon to undertake two identical tasks. At least a month is required to complete the restoration of one article, but Miss Gye feels amply rewarded in the perfection of her work and the substantial fee tendered in recognition of her skill.

Miss Gye says that any woman possessing the training and necessary qualifications for this profession can become successful provided she remembers to omit her own personality in doing her work. "Restoration" is a literal and means making the porcelain or enamel precisely as it was originally and not improving upon it.

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**A** CACTUS corner adds an unusual interest to the formal beauty of the garden. In one end and at the rear of one California garden Here and there in the plot were great clumps of a glorified "hen and chickens." The red-hot poker, a plant that resembled the yuccas about the owner told me, blossom about Christmas time. Its spikes of bloom would hold numbers of scarlet flowers that at a distance gave the effect of a glowing poker; hence its name.

In no spot of the garden did I linger longer than in the cactus corner, so odd was it and interesting.

J. G.

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**T**O GET good ventilation, each window in the house should be screened all over in order to allow both sashes to be raised or lowered as desired. Any woman who can use her hands can make her own screens and cover them, at small cost, and if nothing happens to them they will last three years. It doesn't seem as though the cotton screen cloth would last so long, but it will, even if left on all down with double-pointed tacks not more than 8 inches apart. The excess netting should not be trimmed off until after the screen is put in position.

Measure the height of each window and allow at least four inches extra at top and bottom for working. Buy enough netting of good quality for all the windows and also as many one-inch strips of pine or similar lumber as will be necessary. It takes four for each window, two for the height and two for the width. The lumber should be at least five-sixteenths inch thick and may be one-half inch thick. Each strip of lumber should be cut one inch shorter than the part of the window it is to occupy.

Place these strips on the floor so that their inner edges form a rectangle like the inside of the window frame. Do not nail them together. The netting is stretched over these strips and tacked down with double-pointed tacks not more than 8 inches apart. The excess netting should not be trimmed off until after the screen is put in position.

The screen is tacked against the side of the window frame, far enough out not to interfere with the movement of either sash.



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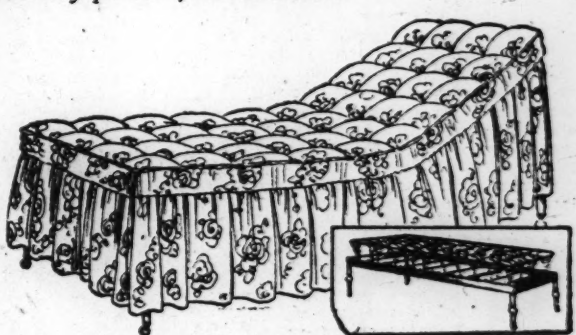


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Pav. 141

## DENMARK TO HAVE LEGAL 8-HOUR DAY

Minister for Social Welfare Says Constant Friction Is Absurd

COPENHAGEN, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Borgbjerg, the Minister for Social Welfare in the new Danish Government, and who is likely to play a prominent part in their doings, has stated his intention of having the eight-hour day fixed by law. It is absurd, he said, that there should be constant friction regarding this boon, the fruit of fifty years' labor.

During the summer Mr. Borgbjerg proposes to make a close investigation of the problem of realizing, through legislation, the works' council idea in a reasonable way. Strikes and lockouts are not always the outcome of irreconcilable contrasts. To limit the scope for warfare in economic life will insure a more stable and less costly progress of social development for the whole of the working community. One of the means is to convey knowledge to the parties of their respective conditions. Mr. Borgbjerg stated that if he could plant the seed of economic democracy, he would look upon it as one of the greatest achievements of his life.

Through organization, the laboring classes had succeeded in becoming respected and in having a say in the matter of their own conditions of work. The next step must be to allow them an insight in the ways and means of production. It mistakes are committed in the economic life, if works are mismanaged, it is not only shareholders and directors who are hit, but the existence of the employees is at stake, and sufferings in the homes of the workmen result. It would be a wise act if the other classes of the community would make allowances in this direction.

Referring to the electioneering program of the Radical Left, Mr. Borgbjerg reckoned with a majority for this idea in the Folketing.

## DETROIT CITY BONDS

DETROIT, May 27—While the nature of conditions imposed by the city controller on bids for \$15,000,000 Detroit bonds makes final determination of the highest bidder a matter of considerable checking, it is apparent that the syndicate headed by the Detroit Company is the successful highest bidder. Detroit Company bid 4 1/2 per cent, plus premium of \$22.47.

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## PENN SELECTS A TEAM OF 17 MEN

These Athletes Will Represent  
Red and Blue's Strength in

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27 (Special)—Coach L. M. Robertson of the

University of Pennsylvania track and field team has selected a list of 17 athletes to represent the Red and Blue. In the annual meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America to be held at Boston, Mass., Friday and Saturday. Three more may be added to the squad, provided they have shown enough skill before the team leaves here tomorrow night.

sylvania will be represented by G. L. Hill '25, who has developed into one of the best double sprinters Pennsylvania has had in many years. Hill won both dashes in the triangular meet with Yale University and Dartmouth College at New Haven, and followed this performance by also scoring a double conquest in the dual meet with Cornell.

Hill, in the opinion of Coach Robertson, is destined to be a star before he graduates. He finished fifth in the 220-yard dash in the intercollegiates here a year ago, and has improved greatly since then. Penn's other sprint possibilities

In the 440-yard run, Penn will have T. W. Martin '24, the Pacific coast lad, who came to the university as a school-boy hurdling star, but has been switched to the running event by Coach

Martin has run several clever quarter miles this spring, and once or twice got under 51 seconds. The Penn coach expects Martin to score a point or two.

In the half-mile run Penn will not be very strong with Hoyer Jensen '25 and J. R. Fisher '25. Jensen was ineligible last year, but in his freshman year he was regarded as one of the most

He ran on the championship Cedar Rapids (Ia.) High school team before coming to Pennsylvania. Fisher is better known as a cross-country runner. His home is in Newark, N. J.

Penn's prospects in the one-mile run lie with Sayman Kerr '25, who has been running in splendid form all spring.

Coach Robertson believes that he can do better in the longer distance. In the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, and in several of the recent dual meets, he has run remarkably well.

In the two-mile run Penn has two stars in E. O. McLane '25 and J. W. Mooney '26. Mooney has proven the word digital.

quadrant this year, and has beaten the veteran McLane several times. McLane won the indoor Intercollegiate two-mile championship in 1923, but this year he has not been able to get back in his best stride. In the triangular meet against Yale and Dartmouth, Mooney won the two-mile run, and at Cornell he finished second with McLane third.

Penn has two good hurdlers in R. E. Wolfe 26 and G. C. Powers 24. Wolfe

man squad a year ago but Coach Robertson saw hurdling possibilities in him and the change has worked out well. Wolfe is expected to score in both hurdle events at Boston, while Powers' best event is the 120-yard high hurdles. This is his last year on the team, and while a star in dual meet and other competi-

Capt. A. E. Rose '24 in the running broad jump, is counted upon for a first or second place. He was only beaten out by W. A. Comins '25 of Yale, last year and recently the Pennsylvania leader defeated the Yale star at New Haven. Rose holds the indoor state all-around high jump record.

than 22 ft. 3 1/4 in., but has cleared better than 23 feet in competition most all spring. Two years ago Rose was beaten for the broad jump title by Robert LeGendre of Georgetown University and last year Comins of Yale was the one who kept the championship away from him. This year Captain Rose believes he can whip out

In the running high jump S. J. Needs '24, H. D. Casson '26, and C. S. Hubbard '26 will compete for Pennsylvania in the championships. Needs is rounding out his collegiate career, but has not been in the best of shape this spring. He has scored in the intercollegiates before and Coach Robertson thinks that he can regain his old form.

Penn is practically sure of getting a loddly share of points in the pole vault with B. M. Owen '25 and \*N. B. Sherrill '25 as the outstanding stars. Owen placed last year and Sherrill was not able to compete. At least six or seven

In the hammer throw, Penn's only entry is G. L. Taylor '26, who placed second in the 35-pound weight throw in the indoor intercollegiate. Taylor weighs more than 220 pounds, and is only a sophomore. LeRoy Lewis '26, former George School star, is Penn's

Coach Robertson says, "The team that scores 30 points in the I. A. A. A. meet should win the championship."

Sizing up the coming meet, Robertson, who is also one of the coaches of

aves that competition this year will be close, and that no team in the west or east will come near to running up as many points as the University of California did last year, when Coach Christie's athletes won on Franklin field with a total of 39½ points, with Princeton University taking second, with 33 points. Surprising strength

down of the smaller colleges, such as Boston College, Georgetown University, Johns Hopkins University, and others will cut down the margins of such teams as Stanford, Southern California, California, Yale, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, in the opinion of Robertson.

**WESLEYAN EASY GOLF VICTOR**

The Purple and White teams easily took the measure of Amherst College on the Springfield Country Club links here yesterday afternoon. The Purple and White men winning only one singles match. The score was 5 to 1. A stiff breeze blew across the course throughout the match and handicapped the players to some extent. E. M. Soboda of Amherst and

atch that was won by Amherst. Stephen  
atch of the day, the former winning 2  
and 1. This was the only match that was  
on by Amherst. Stephen Berrien of  
Calevan scored the most impressive vic-  
tory when he defeated Capt. R. E. Mc-  
ormack of Amherst, 6 and 5.



emotionalizing that too often mar romantic scenes on the screen between man and woman. The boy and his mother, the Callahans, and all the others are satisfactorily done by players who are well cast and well directed.—E. C. S.

(Reprint from a review in *The Christian Science Monitor.*)



## SHOE AND LEATHER BUYING CONTINUES IN GOOD VOLUME

Manufacturers Trying to Avoid  
Ladies' Expensive Novelties—  
Calfskin Demand

Despite the better tone to the shoe markets manufacturers move cautiously, as the perplexities of the last four years have left a deep imprint upon their memories so that renewed activity seems to be regarded as merely a temporary condition.

But pessimistic expressions relating to future trading are decidedly out of tune with the buyer's experiences when urging shipment of back orders or requiring early delivery of duplicates.

Some of the larger wholesale distributors have shown encouraging activity not only in sampling for the coming season but in contracting for the fall on their well established grades, although it might be said that such business carries certain guarantees.

Although manufacturers of ladies' footwear are displaying samples without the expense of cutouts, it is a doubtful proposition at best, as consumers are apt to follow the declared modes. At any rate, the low-cut samples now lined up for future business still feature cutouts.

In the sample lines of men's shoes the manufacturers have struck a well established popularity, but attempts to introduce them into grades intended for ordinary street wear proved futile.

Prices will be the principal concern of the trade with the new cuts in labor charges have been accepted in some manufacturing points, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, the effects of which have been resulted in many embarrassing demands for rebates on back orders for footwear.

Leather Markets Active

There has been quite a demand for both oak and union tanned leathers, the eastern markets booking the major part. Quotations have not changed, and as lots selected are ordinary in volume, no marked concessions are reported. Exports for March were a bit shy of those during the corresponding month a year ago, totaling 646,010 pounds, valued at \$233,463, or an average of 36.33c a pound.

Offal in both tannages is moving well, carload lots not being unusual. Base calf bellies is 18c, shoulders, under, are 28c while bellies sell at 10c. Boston and New York tanners regard the calfskin demand as good, with the trading volume showing an improving trend. The last week's sales were indicative of what the fall season's cutting might require, tanners would be justified in extending the output. Raw skins in the market are fairly firm in price, therefore, quotations on finished skins were unchanged. Exports for the month of March measured 331,754 feet, with a value of \$780,426, an average of 33.4c a foot.

Boston tanners of heavy upper leather catch the first hints of the incoming fall demand. Shoe salesmen in their trips have done very well among the wholesalers and this business is reflected in the calf leather market. Caution is manifested. Elk tannage is a well established staple, but the selling grades are the medium, and the selected lower qualities quoted at 24c@30c and 15c@20c respectively. Choice chrome colored sides are listed at 25c@30c, medium grades at 21c@24c and a lower grade 15c@20c. Buck tannage is steady at 40c@45c and seconds at 35c@38c. Exports of side upper leather during March, 1924, show a gain of about 10 per cent. Shipments at 60c@120c, value, \$121,531; average a foot, 19.3c.

Boston and Philadelphia tanners of patent leather are busy on the medium and lower grades, the selections moving slowly. No. 1 chrome patent clips are quoted at 40c@42c, lower grades at 35c@38c. Choice chrome patent sides at 40c@42c, medium 30c@35c, cheaper sort 25c@30c and lots at 15c@18c. Dark tanned patent is selling at 26c@30c, seconds at 20c@24c, and thirds at 12c@15c. Choice patent, colt, top grades, are quoted at 55c@60c, medium 40c@45c, lower grades from 20c to 35c. Exports during March, 1924, made a gain of about 33 1/3 per cent over a year ago. Exports total 2,065,922 feet; value, \$622,167; average, 30.1c a foot.

There is a steady gain in the demand for glazed kid although up to date the retail centers are still showing the lower grades. Choice selections bring 70c@80c, the medium grades 45c@60c, a lower grade 30c@35c, cheaper sort 25c@30c and lots at 15c@18c. Exports during March last were reported as 2,808,127 feet; value \$817,878; average a foot 29.1c.

Shoe Spills Dull

Shoe spills are a bit draggy, especially in the heavier weights. Quotations range as follows: Choice heavy spills, 10-12c; medium weights, 8-9c; light weights, 7-8c. Exports during March, 1924, show a gain of about 10 per cent. Shipments at 60c@120c, value, \$121,531; average a foot, 19.3c.

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffard & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Ask
American Linen Co.	40	40
Am. Textile Mills	100	100
Bank of U.S.	100	100
Bank of U.S. 200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 1000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 1200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 1400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 1600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 1800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 2000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 2200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 2400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 2600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 2800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 3000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 3200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 3400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 3600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 3800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 4000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 4200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 4400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 4600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 4800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 5000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 5200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 5400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 5600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 5800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 6000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 6200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 6400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 6600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 6800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 7000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 7200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 7400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 7600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 7800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 8000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 8200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 8400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 8600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 8800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 9000	100	100
Bank of U.S. 9200	100	100
Bank of U.S. 9400	100	100
Bank of U.S. 9600	100	100
Bank of U.S. 9800	100	100
Bank of U.S. 10000	100	100

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask
Am. Exch. & Com.	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 1st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 2nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 3rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 4th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 5th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 6th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 7th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 8th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 9th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 10th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 11th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 12th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 13th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 14th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 15th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 16th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 17th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 18th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 19th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 20th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 21st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 22nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 23rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 24th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 25th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 26th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 27th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 28th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 29th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 30th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 31st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 32nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 33rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 34th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 35th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 36th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 37th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 38th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 39th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 40th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 41st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 42nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 43rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 44th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 45th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 46th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 47th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 48th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 49th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 50th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 51st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 52nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 53rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 54th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 55th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 56th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 57th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 58th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 59th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 60th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 61st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 62nd	145	147
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Am. Exch. & Com. 66th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 67th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 68th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 69th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 70th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 71st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 72nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 73rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 74th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 75th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 76th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 77th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 78th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 79th	145	147
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Am. Exch. & Com. 90th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 91st	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 92nd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 93rd	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 94th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 95th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 96th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 97th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 98th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 99th	145	147
Am. Exch. & Com. 100th	145	147

## APPLETON COMPANY NOT PLANNING TO CORTAIL FURTHER

LOWELL, Mass., May 26 (Special).—The Appleton Company has discontinued gingham production for the time being, devoting its attention now to flannels. Agent Elmer Bowen says that reports that the company is arranging to further curtail production are wholly unfounded.

The situation in gingham was highly favorable earlier in the year, but stocks manufactured rapidly piled up in storehouses in various New England mill centers, resulting in curtailment of production temporarily. Many Lowell warehouses are well filled with bales of gingham cloth.

Lowell mill manufacturers are studying and discussing the proposed standardization of the lengths of various grades and styles of hosiery. Manufacturers believe that it would be more economical all around to come together on some real standardization platform, thus preventing over-production on certain special novelty grades and keeping business down to a regular standard of goods, grades, styles and regulars.

All members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers are now working in conjunction with the textile division of the United States Bureau of Standards on the project involved.

ECONOMY RULES  
IN NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—Economy has gripped the northwest. Farmers, merchants and municipalities are economizing. Politicians are preaching thrift. The small cities are practicing thrift. Railroads likewise.

Hardware wholesalers report that country merchants are buying sparingly. Lumber and agricultural implement sales in the rural communities are light. Business is getting more on a cash basis. Cool spring weather has had a deterrent effect in some localities. Indications are that merchandise stocks are run down to a point where renewal, when assurance of proper realization materials, will mean big buying. All reports agree that merchandise stocks are light and are steadily decreasing below normal.

Country banks closed during the recent depression have reopened at Tower City and Valley City, North Dakota, and other places. Coincident with a reduced general business, and a feeling of optimism and confidence.

Minneapolis has a special train carrying 100 representative business men touring southern Minnesota, and St. Paul has a train with 112 business men covering much the same territory and going into northern Iowa. Each is the annual trade tour. Fine reports come back regarding prospects for crops and business potentialities if good crop prospect is realized.

BIG FOUR BONDS  
LEAD ISSUES TODAY

Bond offerings today were featured by a \$20,000,000 issue of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Big Four) refunding and improved mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series D, due 1963 at 94 1/2 and accrued interest, to yield 5.35 per cent.

Other issues included \$3,000,000 Los Angeles Water Works 4 1/2 per cent bonds at prices to yield 4 to 4.55 per cent, and \$2,000,000 City of St. Louis 4 1/2 per cent public building and improved bonds at 4.15 to 4.25 per cent, according to maturity.

Shoe Spills Dull

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Bank of U.S. 10000	100	100

New York Bank Stocks

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## WAGE CUTS APPEAR IN CLOTH TRADE DUE TO DEPRESSION

Fall River Sales Almost Negligible—Prices Below Cost—  
Curtailment Closes

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 27 (Special).—Some increase in the volume of buying interest was shown in the primary cotton goods markets during the last week, but sales have shown little increase in volume, and the slight advance in prices here and there was too spasmodic, many believe, to prove lasting.

The only encouraging feature is the fact that prices seemed to advance very easily, in fact they went up much easier, apparently, than they went down, and this rather bears out what cotton manufacturers have been saying about the present market levels being ruinously low and wholly impossible of being maintained the moment any business in volume develops.

Experienced merchants in the gray goods markets point out that the disturbing thing about the market this week, from their viewpoint, is the appearance in the market of some fairly good-sized orders, but outside of regular consuming channels. Speculation, started in the cotton future market, is now extending also to the gray goods market and purchases of very considerable size were made.

Some Speculative Buying  
It has been pointed out before that speculative business of this kind, while it may be helpful for the moment, is dangerous to the market as a whole because of the possibility that it will not stick. A quick price drop often brings such purchases back into the market with sufficient selling pressure back of them to break values wide open.

That is why legitimate merchants fear the effects of speculative trading, and have little confidence in market levels built on such buying, even though the prices, as at present, may be four or five cents a pound under actual cost of production in the south, and even more out of line with New England production costs.

Standard 32½-inch 4x6s sold this week at 8½¢ and finally at 9 cents in occasional instances. This constitutes an advance of an eighth to a quarter of a cent over the previous week's price, but the sales were not very heavy and the gain meant little when compared with the net loss that manufacturers face when they accept such prices for their product.

Most Curt Costs  
The continued curtailment and the shutting down of further machinery is noted both in the coarser goods centers such as Fall River and Lowell, and some extent in the fine goods centers such as New Bedford. Mills are beginning to give their attention to means of reducing manufacturing costs rather than already scattered cotton manufacturing establishments, notably some of the carpet mills, have put into effect wage reductions, while the employees have accepted with the best grace possible.

A strike begun yesterday in Fall River by less than 100 weavers employed at the Fall River mill, resulted in a determination of the mill management to increase the number of looms each weaver shall run. Although the strikers maintain they are striking against a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent in wages, the proposal of the management does not contemplate that any should receive less pay, but rather that all should do more work for the same pay.

This tightening up of efficiency is typical of what is going on throughout the industry. In some quarters it is meeting with opposition from organized labor, as in Fall River, where there is objection made to striking workers in the south, however, the employees have not only been willing to speed up in a production sense, but have definitely offered to accept lower wages, if thereby they can enable the management to provide steadier employment.

Fall River Trade Stagnant  
Fall River reports the sales for the week as not more than 15,000 pieces all told, which is much less than a single day's capacity. Fully a dozen mills are entirely closed for an indefinite period, while the great plant of the American Textile Company, which both weaves and finishes print cloth and percales, has its manufacturing division closed down this week, though a part of its plant works is operating.

The fine goods mills have been occupied chiefly on fancies and novelties and highly styled goods, and there have been very little sales in the home goods, except such as involve a net loss even for automatics.

Yarns have been moving steadily but in small volume at prices which are badly undermined, at frequent intervals by forced sales of carded yarns out of stock for cash-raising purposes. Buying is widely held in a half-hearted character and for New England spinners, at least, it has been found impracticable to operate looms spindles except at a big net loss, and the very fine yarns mills cannot obtain enough business to keep running at more than part capacity.

LONDON MARKET AS  
WHOLE STEADY BUT  
TRADING LISTLESS

LONDON, May 27.—The stock market was steady today, but business was listless. Industrials were firm, especially the textile issues, which were well bought. Marconi wireless stocks were firm. Oils were strong in spots. Oil-edge issues sagged on month-end monetary tightness. French loans were quiet following the franc. Italian loans were well supported.

South American rails were repurchased in a light volume. Home rails were steady. The mining group was neglected. Rio Tinto was 32½ Hudson's Bay 5½.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 68.1 PER CENT

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27 (Special).—Reports from 300 correspondents in 11 cotton-growing states to the Commercial Appeal indicate that the condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 68.1 per cent of normal. This compares with an estimated 70.3 per cent at the corresponding date last year, the Government's 71 per cent average on May 25 of 1923.

Present conditions point to an average increase of about 5 per cent over last year, indicating a crop of about 12,500,000 bales. However, the acreage depends upon the amount of replanting done. More than the usual amount of replanting has been made necessary because of cool and wet weather.

Most of the acreage increase is reported from Texas, North Carolina and Oklahoma, in the order named. Huge reductions in acreage have been made in some sections of Arkansas but the state average probably will not be reduced from last year.

It is the general belief that much of the crop will be ruined by unfavorable weather will be replanted to corn and forage crops.

RAILWAY EARNINGS  
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$11,123,194 \$12,431,317  
Net operating revenue 1,089,082 1,708,782  
Net income 240,505 408,048

READING COMPANY  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$1,646,632 \$2,050,658  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

WESTERN MARYLAND  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$1,560,310 \$2,065,390  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$2,045,405 \$2,123,339  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

SOUTHERN RAILWAY  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$11,908,579 \$12,658,776  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

CHICAGO ALTON  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$2,334,802 \$2,475,802  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$1,874,197 \$2,169,989  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

ROCK ISLAND LINES  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$9,801,181 \$10,594,766  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

MOBILE & OCEANOGRAPHIC  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$1,714,646 \$1,707,251  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$799,972 \$914,890  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$7,529,613 \$7,848,570  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$10,471,524 \$11,519,101  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

TEXAS PACIFIC  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$1,551,523 \$2,023,163  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

Public Utility Earnings  
UTAH POWER & LIGHT  
April: 1924 1923  
Gross revenue \$710,792 \$878,160  
Net operating revenue 1,138,449 1,548,449  
Net income 560,597 \$1,100,783

## LEADERS IN STEEL INDUSTRY BELIEVE PRICES AT BOTTOM

Operations Range From 50 to 65  
Per Cent—Scrap and Fabricated Material Sales Up

NEW YORK, May 27 (Special).—The spring meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, Friday, brought together in concentrated form the opinion of the leaders of the industry. A composite idea of the status of things was somewhat as follows:

Prices have reached bottom and there is a better feeling throughout. Operations range in capacity from 50 per cent in the case of some like the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to 65 per cent in the case of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and the Gulf States Steel Company.

Prices have reached bottom and there is a better feeling throughout. Operations range in capacity from 50 per cent in the case of some like the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to 65 per cent in the case of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and the Gulf States Steel Company.

Scrap Prices Up Slightly  
Again, iron and steel scrap prices have risen slightly in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts on the heels of some of the important mills. The dealers are not inclined to sell because they expect higher prices by waiting. Then, too, most of the accumulations at dealers' yards were bought at prices higher than the level of today.

The demand for pig iron, first noted a week ago, has expanded in the east considerably. A New Jersey machinery maker with branch plants in other sections of the country has asked for 4300 tons of iron. A sale of 5000 tons was made to a railroad equipment maker. There is an anonymous inquiry for 7000 tons, which may come from a larger miller in New England.

A maker of fire extinguishers has asked for 1000 to 1500 tons. Another machinery inquiry along the Atlantic coast is about to close on 3100 tons of iron.

There is said to be an inquiry for 18,000 tons of foreign iron. Altogether inquiry along the Atlantic coast is about to close on 3100 tons of iron.

Pig Iron Quite Active  
It is believed this flurry of inquiry comes forth because consumers realize that prices are at the bottom. The Buffalo market is regarded as \$18.50 per ton base and eastern Pennsylvania iron \$21, though instances are noted where these figures have been shaded by 50¢ a ton. Chicago iron has dropped 50¢ to \$22, Virginia iron is down to \$24 and Alabama material sells as low as \$21.

What may prove to be a far-reaching event in steel selling is the plan made during the week to the Federal Trade Commission by the Pittsburgh steel system of selling steel by plan. Final arguments on the motion will be heard June 23.

The price system started in 1880 and calls for the selling of steel, no matter at what point made, at a price of 10¢, Pittsburgh, plus the freight to the consumer. Thus a steel buyer adjacent to a Chicago steel mill who had delivered to his plant in his own truck from the neighboring mill would have to pay the same price as though the material had been bought at Pittsburgh.

"Pittsburgh Plus" System  
There have been protests against this system for years, particularly on the part of middle western states. It has been claimed that the system especially hurts the farmer, who must pay more for his agricultural implements, wire staples, and other materials because of this selling method. The steel makers maintain that the system makes a colling of prices and allows plants less favorably situated to sell on an equal footing with those nearer by.

Fabricated structural steel has been in the most active demand of any line. Sales for the last reported week were 25,000 tons compared with new inquiries of 20,000 tons. The strike of the iron workers at New York and environs, however, has slowed up new inquiry to some extent. The fabricators are using men from other districts as far as possible to take the place of the strikers.

The average monthly bookings of fabricated structural steel this year has been 181,000 tons, or 4,000 tons a month greater than the average for 1923. The largest recent contract was for 10,000 tons for a public market in New York, awarded by the city to the Hay Foundry & Iron Company.

Tin Plate in Good Demand  
Tin plate and pipe are other items in good demand, though the call for the former has not been as heavy as was expected, because of the lateness of the tin can season and the delay in the crops. The Nippon Oil Company, Japan recently ordered 50,000 base boxes of tin plate from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

There are now two recognized price levels in steel sheets. One, the prices of the Steel Corporation which have been unchanged for more than a year, and the other, the quotations of the independent makers which are \$4 a ton less. Some of the independents made these reductions in two stages.

Consumption of sheets is very good, but consumers are buying only on a hand-to-mouth basis. One prominent maker reports that he has not had any postponements of deliveries, which would occur if business were really bad.

The Department of Commerce reports sales of fabricated structural steel in April of 169,000 tons, compared with 162,000 tons in March, or as 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 70 per cent in March and with 93 per cent in March, 1923.

# \$20,000,000

## The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

### FORTY-YEAR 5% REFUNDING AND IMPROVEMENT MORTGAGE

#### GOLD BONDS, SERIES D

Dated July 1, 1923 Due July 1, 1963

Bearing interest from January 1, 1924, payable January 1, and July 1, in New York City

Redeemable at the option of the company, as a whole but not in part, on any interest date at 105% and accrued interest

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, \$1,000 and \$100 coupon bonds interchangeable. Fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, \$1,000 and \$100 coupon bonds interchangeable as to principal, and interchangeable with fully registered bonds.

The issuance of these bonds has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, CORPORATE TRUSTEE

Albert H. Harris, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, has summarized for us as follows his letter to us describing these bonds:

"PROPERTY"—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (popularly known as the "Big Four") operates 2,217 miles of railway, comprising an important part of the New York Central System. The New York Central Railroad Company owns over 91 per cent of the company's common stock and over 84 per cent of its 5 per cent preferred stock.

"EARNINGS"—The company's gross operating revenues, income available for charges, total charges and net income (after sinking fund deductions) during the past nine years, have been as follows:

Year Ended Dec. 31	Gross Operating Revenues	Income Available for Charges	Total Charges	Net Income
1915	\$38,364,087	\$9,329,976	\$5,952,922	\$3,377,054
1916	46,678,240	13,779,322	5,676,587	8,202,735
1917	52,650,920	10,997,359	5,769,862	5,227,497
1918	71,403,970x	10,655,367	7,566,871x	3,088,470
1919	73,856,456x	10,800,787	10,256,137x	544,650
1920	88,862,878xx	13,253,480	7,999,874x	5,253,606
1921	79,793,593	11,510,117	8,617,292	2,892,732
1922	84,665,690	15,388,478	8,788,749	7,499,661
1923	94,941,444	19,299,598	7,723,413	11,576,185

x United States Railroad administration. xx U. S. Railroad administration two months, federal guaranty period six months; corporate period four months, including settlement by U. S. Railroad administration for account of company of net lap-over items applicable to periods prior to January 1, 1918, as follows: in 1918, \$1,616,343; in 1919, \$31,580,184; and in 1920, \$100,606.

During the nine years covered by the above table, the company's income available for charges, averaged more than 1.7 times total charges. The greater part of the proceeds of these bonds will be used to pay indebtedness carrying a higher rate of interest.

"CAPITAL EXPENDITURES"—In the past nine years, surplus earnings, after payment of all charges, aggregated \$48,352,590, of which \$8,077,002 was paid out as dividends, the balance of \$40,275,588 being used for additions and betterments, new equipment and other corporate purposes.

"SECURITY"—The refunding and improvement mortgage, dated June 27, 1919, covers as a direct lien 1,685 miles of railroad owned, the company's interest in 328 miles of railroad operated under lease or contract, and 140 miles of trackage rights, the total comprising 2,159 miles of railroad. After giving effect to this financing, there will be outstanding in the hands of the public \$41,052,600 and FCS 11,376,000 principal amount of bonds secured by this mortgage, which, together with the outstanding amount of present prior lien debt (not to be increased), will be equivalent to about \$67,200 per mile of owned railroad.

"EQUITY"—The Company has outstanding \$9,998,500 preferred stock and \$47,028,700 common stock, upon which dividends are being paid at the rate of 5% annually. The Company's income for 1923, applicable to dividends on its common stock, was equivalent to over \$23.50 per share.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED AND TO APPROVAL BY COUNSEL, AT 94% AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1924, TO YIELD APPROXIMATELY 5.34%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, May 27, 1924. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, on or about June 10, 1924, against delivery of temporary bonds, exchangeable for definitive bonds when received from the company.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY  
GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, May 27, 1924.

As all of these bonds have been sold, this Advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

## PLAN NATION-WIDE GRAIN ASSOCIATION

### State Co-operative Organization Officers to Be Invited to Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, May 27.—Officers of 12 state co-operative associations of grain growers of the middle west and west are to be invited to Chicago, probably during July, to form a great national federation of wheat producers. Announcement of the proposed federation was made by The Christian Science Monitor by Herman Steen, secretary of the National Wheat Growers' advisory committee, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, is chairman of the committee.

Expansion of the co-operative movement, whose function is to reduce the harvest glut in the nation's market, will make the total volume of the 1924 wheat crop going to market co-operatively at least 75,000,000 bushels, Mr. Steen said, notwithstanding a 12 per cent reduction in acreage since last year.

Ten states managed co-operative wheat pools in 1923, and two state-wide campaigns have just been concluded in Kansas and Indiana, making 12 states in the movement, the secretary announced. He said nearly 20,000 growers have signed up their wheat for a five-year period to the Kansas and Indiana state pools. These pools will begin operations with the 1924 crop and, according to Mr. Steen, will handle more than 30,000,000 bushels. More than two-thirds of this is in the Kansas pool.

Following their success in the middle west this spring, leaders of the movement this week open a new drive in the Northwest.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Steen said:

"The object of the North Dakota campaign is to add to the membership in the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association, which was formed in 1922 and which now has 15,000 members. The association controls one third of the wheat of North Dakota under contract.

"The members sign contracts under which they pledge their wheat to the association for a five-year period, and the association pools the wheat and sells it, remitting all proceeds except the cost of selling to the growers. The North Dakota Association handled 2,000,000 bushels of wheat last year in a short crop year and its present membership will deliver at least 10,000,000 bushels this year.

"It is expected that at least 5000 members will be added this year. This would give the association control of about 40 per cent of the wheat grown in North Dakota. A campaign is also to be conducted during the membership drive to induce producers to waive their rights over wheat covered by chattel mortgages and to allow the mortgaged wheat to be pooled.

"The chief object of the proposed national association would be to correlate the organization activities of the state pools and to direct the larger operations within the states."

### HIGHER TARIFF ON COTTON DEMANDED BY MANUFACTURERS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27.—The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in convention at the Hotel Traymore today prepared to agitate for a higher protective tariff on cotton. Importations have curtailed operations in domestic mills, the delegates declared.

The goal toward which the association is working is to make the cotton industry in the south independent with its own dyeing, bleaching, finishing, and mercerizing plants and even with its own facilities for the manufacture of the necessary machinery. The object of this program is to do away with the necessity of shipping raw material to the north or east for further processing.

Better distribution facilities of the finished product are aimed at.

The convention was opened by President William E. Beattie, of Greenville, S. C. Among the speakers was Henry MacFarlane, consulting engineer of the American Mining Congress, of New York City.

In a review of the growth of the southern cotton industry during the last 44 years it was cited that the investment of \$17,000,000 in 161 mills employing 16,741 operators, has increased during the period to an investment of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1181 mills employing upward of 225,000 operators. There are some 18,500,000 cotton spindles at work in the south.

Henry Ford is planning extensive improvements on Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, including double-tracking and electrification over its entire length, according to a statement he has made in World's Work. He said he paid for the property all it was worth, that he took it over because he wanted to control a small piece of real estate owned by the railroad, and not because he wanted to go into the railroad business. "We paid what we thought was a fair price," he said, "which is the only way ever pay," he said. He declares road is a money maker for those who conducted reorganizations.

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# IRREGULAR TONE IS MANIFESTED BY SECURITIES

## Oils and Sugars Are Weak Spots—Some of the Rails Are Strong

Trivial price changes marked the opening of today's New York stock market, reflecting Wall Street's waiting attitude pending final decision on the tax bill. The main tendency, however, was downward.

Punta Alegre Sugar dropped 1/4 to a new 1924 low at 51. Coal carriers again showed stability, Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson each rising more than a point.

Several oil shares, which recently had shown recuperative power, developed pronounced heaviness, particularly Pan American "B" and Atlantic Refining, the latter falling 4 points.

Except for a 2-point advance in United States Steel Pipe and a rise of 1/4 in International Paper, most active specialties and industrials worked steadily lower.

Wabash preferred "A" was under selling pressure and Stewart-Warner and some of the independent steels, including Bethlehem, also lost ground. American Water Works jumped more than 2 points to a new 1924 high at 51 1/2.

Foreign exchange opened steady.

### Resumed Selling

Prices drifted throughout the morning, major operations having been confined principally to iron pipe and steel shares. The stiffening of money rates after their recent ease, however, promoted increased offerings of Baldwin, American Can and the leading steel shares, which influenced renewed selling in other sections of the list.

Reaction of St. Paul Railroad issues to the unfavorable April earnings brought a further decline of more than 1 point in the common to the year's lowest level of 12 1/2 and 2 points in the preferred to 2 1/2, within a fraction of the 1924 bottom price.

United Central common and preferred shares, however, developed independent strength among the dividend-paying rails, and American Telephone rose 1/4 to 127 1/2. American Sugar, Yellow Cab Manufacturing, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron moved lower.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Selling of the Western Railroad shares, following the early decline in the St. Paul's, and the increasing weakness of various iron stocks were the only incidents of the sluggish afternoon market. New York Dock, United States Rubber first preferred, American Woolen, Associated Dry Goods and American Radiator lacked support.

### Bond Prices Hesitate

Bond prices hesitated in today's dull trading, as the stiffening of money rates discouraged investment buying. Uncertainty over the ultimate fate of the tax bill also influenced the market to adopt a waiting attitude. Prices of Liberty Bonds receded fractionally on reports that the United States Treasury might offer \$200,000,000 or more in new securities early in June.

Action of St. Paul Railroad lines, which followed the company's stock to lower levels, continued to reflect the disappointment over the company's earnings in the road's active issues. Other speculative rail obligations, including Missouri Pacific, Wabash and New Orleans, and Mexican railroads, also moved lower. While high-priced lines, notably Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson convertibles, were strong in line with the movement of the stock, The \$200,000 "Big Four" issue, offered today, was quickly absorbed.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rates—4 1/2 @ 4 3/4  
Overnight—4 1/2 @ 4 3/4  
Year money—4 1/2 @ 4 3/4  
Customer call—4 1/2 @ 4 3/4  
Individual call—4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Today's premium  
Bar silver in New York, 66 1/2  
Bar silver in London, 54 1/2  
Bar gold in London, 105 1/2  
Mexican dollars, 50 1/2  
Canadian ex. dis., 1 1/2

### Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York  
May 26, 1924—\$1,000,000  
Year ago today—\$1,000,000  
Balances—\$1,000,000  
P. R. bank credit, \$1,124,592

### Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery  
Prime eligible banks—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 60 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 90 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 120 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 150 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 180 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 210 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 240 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 270 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 300 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 330 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4  
Time 360 days—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4

### Leading Central Bank Rates

The United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:  
London—4 1/2  
Paris—4 1/2  
Berlin—4 1/2  
Frankfurt—4 1/2  
Amsterdam—4 1/2  
Brussels—4 1/2  
Copenhagen—4 1/2  
Stockholm—4 1/2  
Oslo—4 1/2  
Helsinki—4 1/2  
Warsaw—4 1/2  
Lyon—4 1/2  
Geneva—4 1/2  
Basel—4 1/2  
Zurich—4 1/2  
Bern—4 1/2  
Vienna—4 1/2  
Budapest—4 1/2  
Belgrade—4 1/2  
Sofia—4 1/2  
Athens—4 1/2  
Constantinople—4 1/2  
Istanbul—4 1/2  
Manila—4 1/2  
Cebu—4 1/2  
Singapore—4 1/2  
Batavia—4 1/2  
Sourabaya—4 1/2  
Yokohama—4 1/2  
Kobe—4 1/2  
Tokyo—4 1/2  
Hong Kong—4 1/2  
Shanghai—4 1/2  
Tientsin—4 1/2  
Peking—4 1/2  
Hankow—4 1/2  
Canton—4 1/2  
Harbin—4 1/2  
Manchuria—4 1/2  
Korea—4 1/2  
Japan—4 1/2  
China—4 1/2  
India—4 1/2  
Ceylon—4 1/2  
Siam—4 1/2  
Burma—4 1/2  
Malaya—4 1/2  
Philippines—4 1/2  
Formosa—4 1/2  
Hawaii—4 1/2  
Alaska—4 1/2  
Vermont—4 1/2  
New Hampshire—4 1/2  
Maine—4 1/2  
Massachusetts—4 1/2  
Rhode Island—4 1/2  
Connecticut—4 1/2  
New Jersey—4 1/2  
Delaware—4 1/2  
Maryland—4 1/2  
Virginia—4 1/2  
North Carolina—4 1/2  
South Carolina—4 1/2  
Georgia—4 1/2  
Florida—4 1/2  
Alabama—4 1/2  
Louisiana—4 1/2  
Mississippi—4 1/2  
Arkansas—4 1/2  
Tennessee—4 1/2  
Kentucky—4 1/2  
West Virginia—4 1/2  
Ohio—4 1/2  
Pennsylvania—4 1/2  
Maryland—4 1/2  
Delaware—4 1/2  
New Jersey—4 1/2  
New York—4 1/2  
Connecticut—4 1/2  
Massachusetts—4 1/2  
Rhode Island—4 1/2  
New Hampshire—4 1/2  
Vermont—4 1/2  
Alaska—4 1/2  
Hawaii—4 1/2

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:  
Sterling—\$4.84 1/2  
French franc—\$0.25 1/2  
Belgian franc—\$0.25 1/2  
Swiss franc—\$0.75 1/2  
Lira—\$0.25 1/2  
Danish krone—\$0.25 1/2  
Norwegian krone—\$0.25 1/2  
Dutch guilder—\$0.25 1/2  
Spanish peseta—\$0.25 1/2  
Portuguese escudo—\$0.25 1/2  
Argentine peso—\$0.25 1/2  
Brazilian cruzeiro—\$0.25 1/2  
Chilean peso—\$0.25 1/2  
Colombian peso—\$0.25 1/2  
Costa Rican colón—\$0.25 1/2  
Cuban peso—\$0.25 1/2  
Czechoslovakian koruna—\$0.25 1/2  
Danish krone—\$0.25 1/2  
Dutch guilder—\$0.25 1/2  
French franc—\$0.25 1/2  
German mark—\$0.25 1/2  
Greek drachma—\$0.25 1/2  
Hungarian forint—\$0.25 1/2  
Indian rupee—\$0.25 1/2  
Japanese yen—\$0.25 1/2  
Korean won—\$0.25 1/2  
Latin American currencies—\$0.25 1/2  
Mexican peso—\$0.25 1/2  
New Zealand dollar—\$0.25 1/2  
Norwegian krone—\$0.25 1/2  
Omani rial—\$0.25 1/2  
Panama balboa—\$0.25 1/2  
Paraguayan guaraní—\$0.25 1/2  
Peruvian sol—\$0.25 1/2  
Polish zloty—\$0.25 1/2  
Portuguese escudo—\$0.25 1/2  
Rumanian lei—\$0.25 1/2  
Russian ruble—\$0.25 1/2  
Samoan tala—\$0.25 1/2  
Seychellois rupee—\$0.25 1/2  
Sierra Leone pound—\$0.25 1/2  
Singapore dollar—\$0.25 1/2  
Sri Lankan rupee—\$0.25 1/2  
Sudanese pound—\$0.25 1/2  
Swedish krona—\$0.25 1/2  
Swiss franc—\$0.25 1/2  
Syrian pound—\$0.25 1/2  
Tahitian franc—\$0.25 1/2  
Tanzanian shilling—\$0.25 1/2  
Tongan pa'anga—\$0.25 1/2  
Tunisian dinar—\$0.25 1/2  
Uruguayan peso—\$0.25 1/2  
Venezuelan bolívar—\$0.25 1/2  
Vietnamese piastre—\$0.25 1/2  
Yemeni rial—\$0.25 1/2  
Zimbabwean dollar—\$0.25 1/2

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	May 26	May 27
Adams Ex.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Can.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Ch. & S.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. C. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. E. & S.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Loco.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Rad.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. S. & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. T. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & A.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & S.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & U.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & V.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & X.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & Y.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & Z.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AA.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AB.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AC.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AD.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AE.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AF.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AG.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AH.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AI.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AJ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AK.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AL.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AM.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AN.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AO.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AP.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AQ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AR.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AS.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AT.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AU.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AV.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AW.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AX.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AY.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & AZ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BA.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BB.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BC.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BD.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BE.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BF.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BG.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BH.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BI.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BJ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BK.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BL.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BM.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BN.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BO.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BP.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BQ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BR.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BS.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BT.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BU.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BV.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BW.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BX.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BY.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & BZ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CA.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CB.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CC.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CD.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CE.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CF.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CG.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CH.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CI.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CJ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CK.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CL.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CM.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CN.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CO.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CP.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CQ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CR.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CS.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CT.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CU.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CV.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CW.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CX.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CY.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & CZ.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DA.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DB.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DC.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DD.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DE.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & DF.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/



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FOR SALE—Well built, modern home, 12 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 porches, 2 car garage, 2000 sq. ft. of land, 100 ft. of beach, 100 ft. of water, 100 ft. of sand, 100 ft. of grass, 100 ft. of trees, 100 ft. of flowers, 100 ft. of fruit, 100 ft. of vegetables, 100 ft. of everything else you can think of. Price \$10,000 up.

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We, Edward H. Bradford, President, and James C. Howe, a Manager of the Massachusetts Corporation known as the Massachusetts Corporation, do hereby certify that the name of said corporation has been changed to the Massachusetts Corporation.

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18 FOR SALE IN DOVER, N. J., on the following news stands: Union News, D. L. & W. Station.

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IS FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN, PA., on  
the following news stands: The Franklin  
News Co., 1215 Liberty St.; Confectionery  
and News Depot, 153 North 13th St.

## Scranton

**ANNIE L. PRICE**  
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, NOTARY PUBLIC  
282 Scranton Life Building  
Law Work and Secretarial Services

## Steelton

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN STEELTON, PA., on  
the following news stand: R. V. Falkenhush,  
Front and Locust Sts.

## Washington

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON, PA., on  
the following news stands: George W. Stand,  
Hotel News Stand, J. W. Walker  
News Stand, 42 N. Main St.

## Wilkes-Barre

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN WILKES-BARRE, PA., on  
the following news stands: Van Noy  
Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Sta-  
tion; Samuel Littman Stand, Public  
Square, corner of West Market Street.

## York

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN YORK, PA., on the fol-  
lowing news stands: Fox's News Stand, 19  
North George.

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Stand, C. P. R. Station; Alexander News  
Stand, 204 8th Ave. West; National News  
Stand, 804 1st Street West; Boston Hat  
Works & News, 109 8th Ave. West;  
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Breakfast, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner and  
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## ENGLAND

Oxford

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## The Springs of Great Literature

OF ALL the products of mankind's industry, literature which is the preservation of ideas in words, has outlasted. Food disappears, stone implements lose their importance, metals corrode, statues are broken and lost, but down through the ages echo the meanings of first awakening thought, in single words, in poetry, in traditions. Whenever the strong man, king or leader, was in repose, he summoned a singer or a prophet to feed his sense of beauty or instruct his thought. Homer outlives the people who doubtless used the lash of necessity, as well as the bribe of something to eat, to make the harpist lift his voice in undying memories couched in rhythmic words.

Few writers have known, at the moment, that they were lifting their work forward into ascending ages. Their urge came from the fullness of their hearts, their souls. If the stories of great authors tell us anything, it is that they were not conscious of the generally obscure, a lowly, rather despised people. Their neighbors laughed at them. They begged nobles, kings, publishers, and sundry other producers to let their voices be heard. The strong-armed were wont to push the poets and story tellers aside. When does "inspired" literature appear? It may come whenever one is moved to write, as a letter of instructions that rings down the ages for the guidance of people seeking to better mankind, or a report of a sermon on a Mount, or the story of a family of shepherds, goat tenders and cattle raisers—cowboys—in a dry and thirsty land. We have fanciful legends that preserve the beauty and virtue of women, and we have the fables of warm sunshine, that a slave told, more potent than blustering winds. We have the Indian legends which gave us "The Thunder God," whose vast caverns they saw in the passes of the forbidding Rockies amid clouds of magnificent storms. We have word pictures of beautiful birds and of oceans in their wrath.

The circumstances under which great, unforgettable arrangements of ideas in words are made, have occasionally been recorded, and these circumstances are curiously similar. Agreement is found in the fact that the authors were filled with their subject. The words poured forth. Behind this striking phenomenon was the accumulation of material; the prophets went into the desert, communing with God; the instructors of mankind spent years on years in patient gathering of knowledge; the poets walked in the fields, they studied the flowers, they watched the clouds, they pondered the lightning. Before he could sing, Homer had listened.

probably until he was an old man, to the hero tales, to the traditions, to the records of his people. Shakespeare was a most industrious ransacker of the literature of previous ages; and where in all the history of mankind is there a single figure, whose inspiration did not find its base in study, in experience.

The impulse to perform great feats in literature does not arrive a minute or two before production. Never! It steals into the heart of the playful child when he turns from undirected vagaries to some pebble, and he sees in the semitransparent, water-worn quartz something that takes him on and on till he writes "The Stones of Venice." Or the child knows that his playmate is hungry, and after many years, the hunger is traced to corn laws, and perhaps the admiration for the brave, though hungry, lad leads to the study of courage, and results in a book on "Heroes and Hero Worship." John Ruskin filled his days with observations; Thomas Carlyle studied tons of books; one wrote "Modern Painters," the other "The History of the French Revolution."

Great flights of imagination, splendid productions of prophetic vision may follow on patience, love and reverence. They cannot follow mere insolence, mere careless insouciance. True, we seem at times to discover that a masterpiece emerged from an unworthy mentality, a neglected ability, but do we know? Any urge, a mere wish, a demand, hunger, need of money may start the pen in spring gushing forth.

I dare say that no inspiration ever emerged from a source that did not deserve the honor. The light was given, the flames appeared, when the fuel was ready. Great happiness has been in the most unexpected and unfavorable circumstances, viewed from the outside. Inspiration is but another expression that means intelligence. Whence the knowledge comes is not a question; the accumulation of experience, thought, idea and memory out of others' stories is worked upon by the untold powers of the individual. The outpouring becomes the literary production, and it all serves its divine purpose.

Worthiness is the basis of all valuable production. I should not like to subscribe to the belief that out of waste comes usefulness. An effort is necessary for the production of any beautiful thing, a poem, a phrase, a moral precept. That effort, the impulse, is the gift to humanity. But until the seed is watered, until it is given food, until it is cared for and kept alive, growing and spreading in the soil, it cannot blossom forth. A lover of the outdoors may not consciously gather the material for a great poem. He will just accept the color of a bird today, the tone of that bird's voice tomorrow, the grace of his flight at another time. But he would not see a single beautiful thing, if he were not open to the glory of the earth and the splendor of the sky, if he were not responsive to whatever loveliness might approach.

And then, having filled his cup to brimming and overflowing, having with love and patience, with care and happiness, accepted and even fondly sought these countless things, at no moment does come when with the gay and prodigal hand of genius, he pours it out that others may see what he saw and feel what he felt.

This is the course of all great works of literature. Shelley writing "The Cloud," must have had at least a thousand cloud facts—observations—to draw from. He used only a few, hinted at about three times as many, and left the rest to serve Ruskin in his "Cloud Perspectives," and to serve others in their own works. Always this is true; the author of great piece of literature knew at least a hundred times, and probably often a thousand times, as many facts as he actually put down on paper. "And the wilderness shall blossom as a rose." "The rain upon the mown grass."—Just think of the experience, the observation, the life-long thought, behind such phrases as these. Behind all "inspired literature" lie ages of accumulation and the dawning of understanding. R. S. S.

## The Backwoodsman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although I have so little,  
I still have learned to see  
That little things are mighty things  
And lovely as can be.

For, though I have so little,  
That richer man could prize,  
I have the hills, the hopeful hills  
Aspiring to the skies.

And I have dusk and dawning;  
I have the star that burns  
Across the west, the fading fire  
The sweet of trampled ferns.

I have the trees, the birches  
That pose in robes of white,  
The feathered folk, the furry folk  
That fill the forest night.

Yes, though I have so little  
That you would buy from me—  
My little things are mighty things  
And lovely as can be.

John Haslam Mitchell.

## Ireland

Tonight outside my window the winds  
Unheeded blow,  
For I'm lying and dreaming of a  
Land I used to know—

The pleasant hills of Ireland, aglow  
With misty light,  
Their slopes once more rise green before  
My wistful eyes tonight!

'Tis far I am from Ireland—the long,  
grey leagues of sea  
Go stretching out, a weary way, between  
my home and me;

But the sad waves wake to laughter  
as they dance across the main,  
And singing go, they love her so, to  
kiss her coasts again.

—Norah M. Holland, in "When Half  
Gods Go."



Slovakian Woman Embroidering

THE Hungarian and Slovakian border lines are none too closely drawn with regard to embroidery, however sharp the division may be in the questions of politics and economics. But the Slovakian woman who sits in her doorway over her bit of sewing, a garment, or a pillow cover, or a tablecloth, as the case may be, is sturdily patriotic these days. Sometimes she takes a stitch which is not more Slovakian than it is Hungarian, but her costume is strongly nationalistic. Not for her the headress of the Magyars, or the apron, or the bodice which belongs to Hungary. Every detail of her peasant dress is faithful to the history and traditions of her province, which now is part of Czechoslovakia.

## A Patient Mountain

Job's Peak is a patient mountain, not belying its name. It rears its great head high in a range near the California border in Nevada.

Nevada! which came into being ages ago through Titanic upheavals, when gold and silver ran molten, cooled and hardened in its endless crevices; when the soils sifted across its valleys; beautiful lakes formed and gleamed; when rivers twined and sparkled, and great mountains piled up—among them our own Job!

It stands so near to our little cabin that for a long time we were startled upon opening the door, to seem to come upon it so suddenly. Job is unpretentious as well as patient, even though it towers above its neighbors and has lying at its feet on the west, Lake Tahoe, deep, placid and blue. Job is the Indians' holy mountain. Their symbolic fires glow, on clear nights, beyond the depths of winter, up its cold sides, when a tribal marriage ceremony is taking place—or a rabbit hunt is in progress.

Snow covers the mountain all the year, melting enough in the spring so that the tree trunks seem to lengthen and the trees look like feather dusters stuck handle down against the whiteness. Early every day the northern slopes lie in cold shadow. Late in the afternoons, when one thinks the sun is gone, it is always surprising to see on Job's highest point, the Peak, a last, faint, a spotlight, a lingering "good-night" gleam—from the sun which is still shining over Tahoe, while twilight lies deep in the valley.

Across the valley are low foothills—or so they appear in the twilight, and even in ordinary daylight. What a transfiguration when the setting sun, just before it lights the high place on Job, flings a long, red shaft of light against these hills, revealing canyons and pinnacles, performing a miracle by changing unassuming foothills into a rugged mountain range—in miniature! Set in this coronal of light a jewel gleams like a great diamond in the mountain side—a window in some miner's cabin reflecting the sun's last rays.

When night comes and silence falls—the trickling of a little, neighborly river or the call of a night-bird the only sounds—this beauty and majesty is still with us; we feel it all around us out there in the clean darkness.

## "Jugez selon la Justice"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LORSQUE Christ Jésus reprit ses auditeurs, ainsi qu'il est rapporté dans l'Evangile selon saint Jean, et qu'il leur dit: "Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; mais jugez selon la justice," il présentait un idéal que chacun fera bien de suivre. Les mots sont si portés à juger d'après leurs propres idées, que le for intérieur et le véritable état, invisibles à l'œil, ont servi de critérium pour formuler des opinions et pour fonder des jugements. N'est-il pas nécessaire, alors, afin de juger selon la justice, d'apprendre en toutes circonstances les faits, la vérité qui les soutient, en sorte que le jugement puisse être juste—non selon ce qui semble être vrai aux sens physiques, mais plutôt selon ce qui est vrai devant Dieu, le Juge équitable?

Locke avait raison lorsqu'il déclara: "Celui qui juge sans se renseigner lui-même, autant que cela lui est possible, ne peut se justifier d'un faux jugement." Si, ainsi qu'on le devrait, on prenait ses précautions, on éviterait de tirer des conclusions trop précipitées, habitude beaucoup trop répandue dans l'humanité. N'est-il pas de notre devoir de premièrement connaître les faits avant d'oser juger? Et la connaissance de ces faits entraîne le problème de la réalité, la vérité concernant Dieu et Son univers spirituel, qui inclut l'homme parfait. Pour déterminer ces faits, l'étude de la Bible, telle que l'expliquent et l'éclairent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, est d'un grand secours.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme fait à l'image, à la ressemblance, de Dieu est la réflexion, l'expression parfaite, de Dieu. Ainsi, l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu ne possède que les qualités possédées par Dieu et données par Lui. L'homme est, par conséquent, dans une mesure, aussi parfait que Dieu Lui-même, et aussi éternel. Cet homme, évidemment, n'est pas le prétendu mortel que voient les yeux, dont Job parla avec tant de dédain, et qui est très généralement considéré comme étant le véritable homme. Cet homme est, au contraire, l'idée spirituelle et parfaite, que Dieu créa comme Son représentant, qui ne possède que des qualités de perfection, et dont la perfection ne change jamais. Celui-ci, le véritable homme, c'est-à-dire l'homme réel, ne pourrait nullement mériter des jugements adverses et durs; car l'œuvre des mains de Dieu ne possède aucune phase de mal, aucun indice d'erreur ou d'imperfection. Combien il est nécessaire, alors, de savoir la vérité relativement à l'homme avant de juger! Ce n'est que de la sorte que l'on peut éviter de faux jugements.

Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, bien que cela puisse être vrai de l'homme spirituel, que faut-il penser du prétendu homme mortel et matériel, que l'on

## "Righteous Judgment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus, as recorded in John's gospel, admonished his hearers, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment," he set a standard which all may well follow. So prone are mortals to judge according to their own standards that the outward and seeming rather than the inner and true state, which the eye does not behold, has become the criterion for formulating opinions and for basing judgments. Does it not, then, in order to judge rightly, become necessary to learn the facts in all cases, the underlying truth, in order that judgment may be just—not according to what appears to the physical senses to be true, but rather what is true in the sight of God, the just Judge?

Locke was right when he declared, "He that judges without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss." This caution, properly exercised, would preclude the hasty drawing of conclusions, a habit all too common among mankind. Is it not one's first duty to learn the facts before presuming to judge? And the learning of these facts involves the problem of reality, the truth about God and His spiritual universe, which includes perfect man. One gains great assistance in determining these facts from the study of the Bible, as explained and elucidated by the teachings of Christian Science.

Christian Science teaches that man made in the image, or likeness, of God is God's perfect reflection, or expression. Thus, man in God's likeness possesses only the qualities possessed by God and bestowed by Him. Man is, therefore, in a degree as perfect as God Himself, and as eternal. This man, obviously, is not the so-called mortal whom the eye beholds, of whom Job spoke so disparagingly, and who is quite generally accepted as the true man. This man is, rather, the spiritual and perfect idea, whom God made as His representative, who possesses only qualities of perfection, and whose perfection never changes. This, the true or real man, can by no possibility be deserving of adverse or harsh judgments; for God's handiwork possesses no phase of evil, no trace of error or imperfection. How necessary, then, to know the truth about man before passing judgment! In this way alone can false judgments be avoided.

But, one may say, while this may be true of spiritual man, what about the mortal, material, so-called man, who is seen with the eye? Is he, too, to be free from adverse judgments? Shall not the wrong, the sin and the error in

which he indulges, be condemned? Here, again, Christian Science answers the issue raised. On page 215 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" its author, Mary Baker Eddy, has written this illuminating sentence: "With its divine proof, Science reverses the evidence of material sense. Every quality and condition of mortality is lost, swallowed up in immortality. Mortal man is the antipode of immortal man in origin, in existence, and in his relation to God." Mortal man, so called, is not the true man, but a counterfeit, false in every particular, possessed of no element or phase of truth. Because he is false, a counterfeit of the real man, shall a mortal not be judged? Would not righteous judgment condemn the sin and error which seem so frequently to attach to mortals?

Christian Science meets this situation perfectly. The only condemnation necessary is to know the nothingness of the claims of evil, for only thereby does one judge "righteous judgment." In his epistle to the Romans, Paul set a high standard. "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man," he exclaims, "whosoever thou art that judgest: wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." The wrong which one beholds outwardly and would condemn in another seems to obtain with some degree of reality with him who would thus judge. Is it not, then, one's first duty to see the unreality of every phase of evil, whatever its outward form may be, in order to escape the danger of false judgment? Evil is destroyed by knowing its nothingness, for evil has no place in the infinity of good, which God created. Whoever scientifically destroys the claims of evil in his own mentality no longer recognizes these errors as relating to the real man; consequently, he has no reason for condemning, that is, for judging unrighteously. This view, however, neither excuses nor condones evil. Rather does it proclaim the ailment of God by demonstrating evil's unreality; but its nothingness must be recognized in order to destroy its seeming claims to reality. Righteous judgment consists in knowing man as God made him; and this understanding, properly applied, destroys every phase of evil which may present itself to mortal thought. This understanding of God and man constitutes the only basis of right judgment. If this criterion be followed, no false judgments will result.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

## New England Granite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Rugged it fronts what winds and waves may dare.

And every crash withstands, grim lowering;  
Yet sunlight shows red porphyry veined deep  
And genial, creviced close.  
The wild aspect claims like a little child.  
Sure of a rough caress,  
Where folds of kindly shadows dusk and dream.

Anne Cleveland Cheney.

## Museum Fields and Pastures

Some paintings are for art exhibits, some for the place where we live. J. Alden Weir painted for the latter group. His hills and fields were so soft, so serene, were done with such loving care that one longs to have them for daily companions. To the frequenter of New Hampshire, they seem New Hampshire, but to the Connecticut dweller, they seem typical of Connecticut, which only proves that they have intimacy with homely familiar things, and at the same time some of that broadness of appeal which is characteristic of all simple things.

All of us, for instance, who have loved the country know just such fields as he has pictured in "Back Lots," divided by the inevitable, irregular stone wall, bordered sparsely by trees. There is nothing striking about this particular spot, nothing particularly memorable, but it is all soft and restful. Even "Autumn Days" is subdued and rich rather than brilliant. Here we have a kind of amphitheater, surrounded by trees, and at the same time some of that broadness of appeal which is characteristic of all simple things.

But if one must choose which picture to have to hang by one's fireside, the choice would fall upon "Upland Pastures." It is a little hard to tell whether the charm is all in the painting itself, lovely as it is; the title weaves a spell with the imagination. Why, it is hard to explain. But at any rate, the picture has caught the spell. The sky is of the clearest midsummer blue, flecked only with tiny shreds of white clouds. It is a land "that seemeth always afternoon," an invagurated line of trees stands out against the horizon. A few cows are sleepily browsing. The sloping pasture is broken here and there with grayish boulders. A tree in the foreground discloses to the careful observer clusters of red berries, soft. There is no harshness of colors. The most noticeable feature is the study of light. Over all is shed mellowness; the grass looks golden where the sun strikes it, and the long shadows indicate the approaching sunset. The pictures are like musical variations on a theme, in which open fields, trees, sunlight, flickering shadows are combined into a harmony of midsummer contentment.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1924

## EDITORIALS

It is evident that the Palestine problem is not yet solved. Palestine, geographically, is part of Arabia. Yet

### The Problem of Palestine

before the dispersion it was the home of the most remarkable race in history, the Jews, who all during the centuries have dreamed of once more returning to their old home. It is also the "holy land" to the followers of the three great theistic religions, the Christian, the Jewish and the Muhammadan. For centuries it lay, barren and depopulated, under the unsympathetic despotism of the Turkish sultans. Then suddenly, in 1918, it was released in the final struggles of the Great War.

The basis of settlement was gradually worked out in Paris and afterward mainly between Great Britain and the United States. It was decided that Palestine should be administered by Great Britain under mandate from the League of Nations, on two conditions: that the control of the holy places should be put in the hands of an international commission, and that Palestine should be treated as a "Jewish national home." It is this last condition which has caused most of the subsequent trouble.

The famous Balfour declaration, which has been embodied in the mandate, provides for the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" on the understanding "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." Lord Balfour has said that the governing idea behind his declaration was the feeling that the Jews had been a persecuted race for centuries in Europe, and especially in Russia and Poland, where the majority of them lived, and that it was right that such of them as wished to do so should be given the right to return to their ancient home and build up a new life there, on conditions that did not prejudice the rights of others.

So far, so good. But there was one factor which evidently was not sufficiently taken into account at the time, and that was the views of the residents in Palestine itself. According to the census of 1922, the population of Palestine is about 750,000, of which some 590,000 are Arab Muhammadans, 85,000 are Jews, and 75,000 are Christians. No sooner was it decided that there should be a national home for the Jews in Palestine, than the Arab inhabitants made a violent protest on the ground of the theory of self-determination.

For the last four years the world has been filled with propaganda from all sides. Charges and countercharges have been flung about in the most reckless way. But the fact remains that feeling in Palestine still runs high, that the Arabs have refused to enter into any kind of co-operation with the Government by way of protest, and that the administration is still entirely in the hands of the British service, under the control of Sir Herbert Samuel.

It is not easy to see what the solution is to be. In the long run nothing but wisdom, tolerance, and honest common sense, firmly upheld, will find out the way. But two broad conclusions seem to be clear from the experience already gained. The first is that the Jewish avowal is nothing like so wholeheartedly behind Zionism as was at one time believed. Western Jews are divided as to the policy. They certainly do not wish to settle in Palestine themselves. The immigrants are not so much idealists seeking to found a new and better society, as oppressed Jews from eastern Europe hoping to escape from persecution, actual or feared; and Palestine at best can only absorb a fraction of the Jews dispersed in Europe. The second is that the mandate cannot be interpreted to mean that the Arabs are to be compelled by external force to witness the introduction of a Jewish majority contrary to their own consent. Jews must clearly be given rights in Palestine, but any permanent solution of this problem must be founded on consent.

Perhaps the root of the whole difficulty is a too material interpretation of Biblical prophecy. Eventually the Jewish people must come to see that the restoration of the kingdom to Israel is not the restoration of the Palestine of David and Solomon, but the establishment of the kingdom of heaven in themselves. Nearly twenty centuries ago the greatest of all the Jews declared, "My kingdom is not of this world." As Jews come to understand what the kingdom is, which the prophets foretold and of which the Messiah spoke, this problem will be solved.

It is in every way compatible with the original proposal to hold an international conference to consider the reduction of naval armament that subsequent meetings should be held to propose supplementary treaties as their need may appear. Thus it is not an indication of the failure, but rather of the success of the first conference, held in Washington at the request of President Harding, that it is deemed advisable to again invite the nations of the world to gather for the purpose of still further restricting the waste of wealth in the construction of surface and sub-surface craft of a less tonnage than that limited by agreement at the earlier conference. President Coolidge is said to have virtually decided, if conditions warrant, to extend an invitation similar to that issued by his predecessor, to a meeting to be held in Washington at an early date.

Economic readjustment in Europe, indicated by the evident intention to accept and apply the methods outlined by the Dawes Commission, appears to be the signal for action along the line proposed. Strangely enough, industrial stability seems to prompt the adoption of measures, avowedly for defense, but equally available for offensive uses. Thus it may be found wise, as the processes of readjustment are pursued, to limit, by agreement, the construction of offensive or defensive sea and air craft

not included in the treaties already ratified. It is regrettable, however, that it is deemed impossible for the United States to initiate such an agreement until it has, by the appropriation and expenditure of vast additional sums, attained a competitive status which will compel the respectful attention of other friendly powers. So it comes about that there has been much talk recently regarding so-called naval ratios, and of bases of 5-5-3, 5-4-3, and of 5-3-1, comparisons being of the naval strength, actual or potential, of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, with the middle figure representing the United States, except in the last instance, when the naval power of that country would be represented by the figure 1 in the event that country was not permitted to convert four of its battleships into oil-burning craft and to elevate the gun turrets of six ships, as proposed by Admiral Coontz.

If convincing proof was lacking that fear and jealousy, reflected in the determination in time of peace to prepare for war, are promoters and encouragers of war, it is supplied by the determination to take advantage of the failure of the former arms conference to reach an agreement restricting the building of subsurface and surface craft of less than 10,000 tons, and of aircraft and aircraft carriers. But it has been as convincingly shown that the elimination of this fear can be brought about by friendly agreements reached in conference. The time has come, apparently, for the undertaking of this supplementary work. It is unfortunate, however, that a nation must have exhibited a proper degree of susceptibility to the mesmerism of fear before it can presume to take the initial step in bringing about such an agreement, no matter how desirable it may be.

In a few days the new French Parliament meets. It has been assumed that a complete revolution in French foreign policy will be experienced. It must nevertheless be admitted that, although the outlook has in some respects considerably improved, difficulties may yet arise, and before the new Chamber "finds" itself there will be conflicts of all kinds. The natural enthusiasm of the Socialists on the one hand and of the Radicals on the other hand does not alter the fact that, although the Bloc National has undoubtedly lost, the victory of the Bloc des Gauches is somewhat relative and does not give it undisputed control.

The truth is that it may well turn out that the new Chamber is nicely balanced and that, leaving aside the extremists, two blocs of fairly equal size confront each other. Majorities can, of course, be found, but they cannot be found exclusively in what was called during the elections the Bloc des Gauches—or if they are found they will be quite unstable. They will depend upon uncertain combinations.

Different results are obtainable by assuming that this or that group should be placed on this or that side, but not until Parliament actually meets and the deputies have the opportunity of showing their hand will it really be known where the center of gravity lies.

The question is how far the Bloc des Gauches can continue to work, now that the electoral purpose has been served. The very word bloc is being dropped in favor of the word cartel, which implies merely a temporary union for a specific electoral purpose. Some weakness may arise in this, especially if the Socialists finally refuse to participate in the Government, and it should always be remembered that the Communists, comparatively few as they are in numbers, are as much opposed to the other parties of the Left as they are opposed to the parties of the Right, and in a delicately poised Chamber would be capable of upsetting any Government.

On the other hand, when the new Chamber has had time to sort itself out, the dissident Radicals may come into the fold and give wholehearted support to a radical prime minister. But they would wish him to pursue a national policy and not to make excessive concessions. Thus, although in the first surprise it was generally believed that there would be a total transformation of French policy, the situation can really only be examined carefully when Parliament has sat and has rearranged itself into groups.

Everything, therefore, points to the necessity of a compromise and a concentration of the more moderate forces. Unless, however, something like solidity is achieved in this way there will be constant upheavals. Ministries will be short-lived. Crisis will follow crisis.

The price to be paid for such stability is, in spite of the name the Government may choose to give itself, a policy of moderation which will take heed of French national interests and will not play into the hands of those patriots who are waiting to accuse the Radicals of having sold the pass.

These are considerations to be remembered as Parliament is assembling, but whatever is confused and whatever is clear in the whole political outlook, one thing is definite—that the French people, tired of strife and negation, are looking for tangible results and a friendly settlement. There is a majority for agreement with England and a solution of the reparations problem on the basis of the Dawes plan. There is a greater consciousness of the need of international solidarity, and when the complicated group system has arranged itself there is real prospect of speedy progress.

ALTHOUGH conscious of the fact that they are powerless to penalize, through the direct processes of a recall, those senators and representatives in Congress who have acted in open defiance of their expressed wishes and their desire to support the President in all his deliberate official acts, the Republicans of Vermont have repudiated the action of Senator Dale, one of the Republicans who voted to override the veto of the soldiers' bonus bill. By a popular, rather than a

"solemn" referendum, the people of Massachusetts, availing themselves of an opportunity offered by the Boston Herald, a Republican newspaper and a consistent champion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, are expressing their disapproval of that gentleman's action in turning against the President and contributing to his defeat upon the bonus issue.

The point is not that the people either favor or oppose the granting of a bonus. It is enough that they are pledged to the policy of upholding and supporting the President in what they are convinced is his honest desire to direct the affairs of the Government economically and properly. They are persuaded that the effort has been made to discredit the judgment of the President and to inspire new faith in the sagacity, intellectuality and political astuteness of those who have never lent more than grudging approval of his administrative acts and of his candidacy.

As has been observed, it is not possible for the voters at this time to express effectively their choice between the President and those who have sought to discredit him. But as definitely as they are able to speak, they seem determined to make it plain exactly where they stand. Their overwhelming approval of the President's position, shown by their repudiation of the action of those who have opposed and thwarted him in the camp of his friends, is indicative, perhaps, of the popular acceptance of Mr. Coolidge as the leader of his party and the logical candidate to succeed himself as President. It is a straw in the wind that shows the course of the popular current.

AMUSEMENTS! What will not the human family do in order to amuse itself? At Wembley, hand in hand

### The Amusements Parks at Wembley

with the stupendous projects whereby the wonderful exhibits from all over the British Empire are being shown in almost unexampled magnificence, perhaps one might have taken it for granted that, with them, there would be more than the usual sprinkling of popular devices for giving a thrill, or causing enjoyment to the multitude. Anyhow thus it proves to be. Some \$10,000,000 has been spent on these amusements parks alone, and therein is included every known project or device usually found in such places, and many that have never before been constructed. Of course, there is a giant ballroom, large enough, indeed, to accommodate 2000 dancers at once, and there is a coal mine, with a quarter of a mile of underground workings, and a Palace of Neptune and a Palace of Beauty, and a Kiddies' Park, and a Hall of Illusion and a reproduction of the antechamber of King Tut's tomb, and so on almost ad lib. But these are the more or less sedate in character. What is referred to here particularly is the other kind of amusements, those, that is, which give a thrill or exact a shriek, all for the price of one admission.

Thus here you will find machines—and can one call them anything else?—to render you, as one spectator has described it, delirious with agonized enjoyment such as the world has never dreamed of before. You can be raced, bumped, dodged, beaten, shaken up, thrown over waterfalls, precipitated down waterchutes, dumped into bowls from which you can't get out, flung through the air in flying boats, slung round the inside of a globular steel cage, tumbled downhill like Jack and Jill, switch-backed, skidded, raced round steel tracks in motor cars gone mad, carried in tubs through appalling grottoes, oscillated, danced about on floors that will not keep still, dragged on enormous caterpillars, helter-skeltered, water-ridden, rattle-dazzled, thumped and rolled about till you will have difficulty in putting yourself together again. And, as the writer, from whose description the foregoing is taken, comments, "If you are not happy then, you ought to be."

What a lesson there is in this for rushing, hustling humanity! When will it be learned that happiness is not in switch-backs, or the like? Forty acres are covered by these contraptions, forty acres, that, one would think, might have been employed to better advantage.

## Editorial Notes

IT CAN hardly be said that the resolution recently passed by the Synod of the Reformed Church of South Africa, holding that "wine is a gift of God which no one should desecrate," and declaring that "the Scriptures . . . never mention prohibition as we now see it," carries conviction. Rather it reminds one of the action of the school board of Lancaster, O., in 1828, when it addressed to a debating society of young men a letter in which it refused them the use of the schoolhouse for discussions of such things as railroads and telegraphs which "are impossible and rank infidelity." This letter added, "There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets."

THE announcement, made a short while ago, that Professor Aitken of the Lick Observatory, California, had determined with the great 36-inch refractor there that Mira Ceti, which for years has been known as "the wonderful star," really consists of two stars, may lead to a satisfactory explanation of the variable light constantly manifested by this star since its discovery about 1600 A.D. During a period of eleven months the light varies between 1½ magnitude and 10 magnitude, and heretofore no adequate reason has been forthcoming to account for this fluctuation. It may be remembered that in 1862 and 1866 the bright stars Sirius and Procyon respectively were similarly found to be double stars, being attended by small companions revolving around them. Professor Aitken's discovery is looked upon as ranking in importance with these former discoveries.

## The British Labor Crisis

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

II

It is not mainly because it is Socialist—as I have shown—that the British Labor Party differs from the Liberals; nor is it because of its Socialism that it will soon find itself in deep water. The working classes have rallied to the Labor cry of nationalization, not because they are interested in state control as such, but because the highest wages that they have ever earned were earned under state control during the war. The cry attracts them because they care about better wages, not because they care about Socialism. They misread the exceptional circumstances of the war.

The real character of the Labor Government lies in the fact that its fortunes are tied up with those of trade-unionism. However lofty the ideals it proclaims on platforms (ideals genuinely entertained by many) its performances are limited by the trade interests of a single class. The members of the Labor Party are, for the most part, officials, or ex-officials of trade-unions; the organization which supports them in the country is that of trade-unionism; their funds for electoral purposes come from the same source.

The weakness of Mr. MacDonald's Government lies in the fact that it is disqualified from dealing with the industrial crisis that is working up in Great Britain; it is powerless to protect the community against the attacks of organized labor. In all trades the workers see in the existence of the present Government a favorable opportunity for insisting on higher wages. I am not here speaking of the justice or injustice of their claims. In some cases they demand wages which they ought to have. In other cases they demand more pay from an industry that is already working at a loss—as in the case of the London tramways.

But whether the demand for higher pay be right or wrong, no community can tolerate action on the part of a section which aims at improving its position by hitting, not the employers only, but the community as a whole. When the railway engine drivers selected the moment of Mr. MacDonald's accession to office to declare a strike, they did not expect to win by hurting the railway managers, but by causing so much loss to all the traveling public and all the transport users that the whole country would be at its mercy. Similarly, in the case of the dock strike. If you hold up the food at the ports it is the people you hurt most, not the port authorities; and in the London tram and omnibus strike, it is not the transport authorities who are broken, but the unfortunate men and women who must trudge miles to and from their work every day of foot.

And coal! That danger is close at hand. It is more serious still. A prolonged coal strike will stop the running of trains, compel the great factories to shut down from lack of fuel, throw workmen in every industry out of employment, and banish trade, causing impoverishment to the whole community. A strike of the miners is an act of war upon the Nation, and the Nation has the right to call upon its Government to step in and protect it.

But what can Mr. MacDonald do in such circumstances? He is bound up hand and foot with the miners' representatives and their trade-union friends. He may negotiate, he may exhort, he may set up boards of inquiry. But if he took a single active measure to lift the coal lying at the pit-heads with nonunion labor, or to import coal from abroad, or if he took any other vigorous administrative steps to neutralize the disaster of the strike, his own supporters would be up in arms against him, and would accuse him of black-legging.

That is the real weakness of the Labor Government today. It is in the hands of a sectional interest, and is powerless to act impartially for the wider and higher interests of the Nation as a whole.

So much genuine humanitarian feeling, so much idealism have been enlisted in the Labor cause, that it is felt to be a grievous waste of political and moral force that the party should be constituted as it is, and committed to the cause of industrial warfare. Its idealistic impulse in the domain of foreign politics has made it declare for international disarmament and brotherly love between nations. There is tragic irony in the spectacle of the same people committed to the domestic policy of industrial civil war. That is the trouble with Mr. MacDonald's friends at present. His tenure of office has shown him entangled, and every month that passes makes this weakness more evident. Until Labor can shake itself free from this bondage to a section, or until, by long absence from office, the country forgets it, the party can scarcely hope to secure an independent majority at the polls.

### The Wharfs and the Seven Seas

A BUSY harbor, a few strange ships in dock, a touch of imagination and there is romance aplenty without journeying far, according to Collier's, which describes a short journey "down a side street of a seaport town, unexpectedly caught sight of as one lifts his eyes from crowds and walls, rise yellow funnels and the tall masts of ships. Suddenly the horizon expands, and Java and Malabar, Rio, Cape Town, Suez, Tahiti, and the coast of China, which are usually only spots on a map, become populous and real."

"If the passer-by walks down the side street to the dock, he will see and smell strange merchandise, in casks, bales, and wicker cases, stenciled with outlandish names; and he will become aware of the existence of men on the other side of the world whom he has never seen and doubtless never will see. He will know that these men work, hope, make love, . . . and are, in a manner of speaking, his brothers."

"Now, this is commerce—buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. It is, as everyone knows, a sordid, commonplace affair. Everyone is out to make money and get the better of everyone else. Romance? Bless your heart, no. There is no romance in it at all—no more, that is to say, than there was in Spanish galleons plowing eastward deep with gold, or Drake's vessels swaggering merrily round the world, or Marco Polo traveling to mysterious Cathay, or Christopher Columbus sailing down the perilous western slope of the earth into danger, ruin, and glory."

### The Eclipse of Hiram Johnson

HIRAM JOHNSON has gone into political oblivion, writes Frank H. Simonds in the New Republic, because "he lost confidence in Johnson. Having preached and practiced attack, in the hour when attack was all essential, he began to 'dig in.' Seeking to replace men who had failed because of their method, he adopted their method and was rejected by those who would have followed him no matter where, had he only advanced. The fighter wouldn't fight, what more to be said?"

"Because this man did once, for a moment, believe in himself, challenge regularity, inspire hope and confidence in the minds of men, because of the fear he aroused, because, oh greatly because of the rejoicing his fall has evoked and because of the people who rejoice, I lament for Hiram Johnson."

### When the Voters "Talk Back"